DECEMBER 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
[illegible]rinted and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,487—New Series.
BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1888.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"...	
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

[illegible]ING.

[illegible] ORIENTAL

[illegible]aving been made
[illegible]comfort of Passen-
[illegible]special attention is
[illegible]n which *excellent*
[illegible]n now be obtained.

[illegible]RIENTAL

[illegible]FOR EUROPE.
[illegible]n. Friday.
[illegible]coe ...... 14th ,,
[illegible]hell ..... 21st ,,
[illegible]aton..... 28th ,,
1889.
[illegible]Browne 4th Jan.
[illegible]udie..... 11th ,,
[illegible]hell .... 18th ,,
[illegible]ale ..... 25th ,,
[illegible]Browne 1st Feb.
[illegible]orcester 8th ,,
[illegible]hell...... 15th ,,
[illegible]att .... 22nd ,,
[illegible] to Brindisi, Malta,
[illegible]en only, and Passengers
[illegible]roceeding to Brindisi, Mar-
seilles, [illegible]

Through [illegible] are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
BENGAL..........	4199	800	W. Barratt	20th Dec.
				1889
PENINSULAR ...	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards..	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	20th Dec. '88.	20th Jan. 1889.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. ,,
SINGAPORE.......	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th January 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th Dec. 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on 1889.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Jan.
AMPHITRITE ...	L. Lemerich ..	4,600	650	5th Feb.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.......	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
THISBE...........	F. Radonicich	3,800	450	14th Dec.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison..	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passeng

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

THE s. s. "CLAN MURRAY," 2,100 tons, Captain WORFOLK, will sail for Antwerp direct, on or about the 15th instant. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For further particulars as to passage money, Cabins, Plans, &c. apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES
IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL ..	J. Hughes	4,100	500	20th Dec. '88.
LOCKSLEY HALL..	T. Collin..........	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL..	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

EDEN HALL.........	S. Hughes	3,600	400	13th Dec. 1888.
KIRBY HALL	———	2,700	300	15th Jan. 1889.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	25th Jan. ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th December, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "MERKA," 1056 tons, Captain Abbasson, sails as above on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant. For Freight and passage apply to—

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 16th December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about MONDAY, 17th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th December, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTS DIARIES, 1889.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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THESE CASES are made of the best English Saddlers' Leather, and fitted with Pockets for Paper and Envelopes, places for Pens, Pencils, Ink-Eraser, &c., and firmly secured with Lock and Key and Straps.

Quarto size	Rs. 16	8
Foolscap size	,, 18	8

Do. do. but with Extra Pockets for Cards, Stamps, &c.

Quarto size	Rs. 20	0
Foolscap size	,, 22	8

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SILVER MOUNTED STICKS FOR PRESENTATION.

TREACHER and Co., Ld., have JUST RECEIVED a large CONSIGNMENT of STERLING SILVER, Hall marked, MOUNTED WALKING STICKS. These articles make very useful presents for 'Xmas.

Prices from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30.

A large assortment of Cheaper Sticks, from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe......	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,,	1	0	0	,
Souchong...........	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

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INCLUDING
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With coloured and other illustrations.
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TREACHER'S Square Long Focus Cameras are made on an improved design, and give the extreme range of Focus possible with each size, and at the same time are perfectly rigid. When in use the focussing is by means of a Rack Work or Screw Adjustment. They are fitted with double swing back arrangement, giving a large amount of movement in both horizontal and vertical directions, have a double action front, extra front piece, and a reversing frame by means of which the Dark Slides can be used either upright or horizontally without taking the Camera off the Stand (each Camera is fitted with 3 Dark Slides, with inner carriers for Plates). Camera and Slides fully brass-bound and screwed.

Size	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10
	Rs. 180	Rs. 235	Rs. 270	Rs. 325

LIGHT PORTABLE LANDSCAPE CAMERAS.

A compact and portable instrument, with rack work to focus double action front, extra front, and moveable central division. Adapted to turn on the side for upright pictures, with folding bases, board, &c.

Size	8½ by 6½	6½ by 4¾
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LONG FOCUS CAMERA.

The extra long focus is obtained without sacrifice of either portability or rigidity. The folding bottom board has an inner telescopic frame which reaches, and thus giving great length of focal adjustment.

Size	10 by 8	12 by 10
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SQUARE BELLOWS BODY CAMERA, brass bound, screwed in dovetail, single swing back, and arranged to take plates in either direction, vertical sliding front, bottom board hinged to turn up, and improved side fastenings, thus securing perfect rigidity.

Size	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12	15 by 15
	Rs. 160	Rs. 220	Rs. 270	Rs. 420

Spare Slides are furnished if required.

DALLMEYER'S PATENT RAPID RECTILINEAR LENSES,
(Rigid Setting),

Are emphatically the lenses for all kinds of out-door Photography.

Size						
Landscape	15 by 12	12 by 10	10 by 8	8½ by 6½	6 by 5	5 by 4
,, Group	12 by 10	10 by 8	8½ by 6½	6 by 5	5 by 4	4¼ by 3¼
	Rs. 250	Rs. 215	Rs. 165	Rs. 125	Rs. 115	Rs. 8-5.

COMPLETE DRY PLATE KITS.

Size ¼ Plate.	½ Plate.	1 by 1 Plate.	10 by 8 Plate.
Per doz. Rs. 165	Rs. 205	Rs. 270	Rs. 380

THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID PALL MALL DRY PLATES.
BRITANNIA DRY PLATES.
EDWARD'S XL. SPECIAL INSTANTANEOUS DRY PLATES.
WRATTAN AND WAINWRIGHT'S PLATES.

INSTANTANEOUS SHUTTERS.

The Lightning.	Rs. 26, 29, 32.
Cadett's Drop.	Rs. 27.
Cadett's Pneumatic.	Rs. 25.
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Leask's Sky Shutter.	Rs. 30.
Metal Drop Shutter.	Rs. 4-8, 10, 12.
Mahogany Drop Shutter.	Rs. 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22.
Phantom Shutter.	Rs. 25, 27-8.
Plunge Shutter.	Rs. 31, 33.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,
HAVE JUST UNPACKED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
AT ALL PRICES.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS!

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK TO SELECT FROM.
FROM ANNAS 2 TO RUPEES 8.

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ALBUMS, PHOTO SCREENS AND FRAMES, LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES, MIRRORS, BLOTTERS, LADIES' COMPANIONS, WORK BASKETS, &c., &c

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
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A large and varied selection,
CHRISTMAS WINES AND SPIRITS
Imported direct from the Growers
CHRISTMAS OILMAN'S STORES
Fresh stock from well-known makers
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A heavy stock on hand
CHRISTMAS SWEETS
Too numerous to mention
CHRISTMAS GLASSWARE
Novel and various in design
CHRISTMAS ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Unsurpassed for durability
CHRISTMAS JEWELLERY
Quality and price are worth attention.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN AMMUNITION,
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BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is now under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from the well-known Firm of KIRBY and Co., Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS, will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 7. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken [illegible] single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. [illegible]; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each.

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PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
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The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

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GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."
RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to

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West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITIE,

For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very ligh called Clothiratta.

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Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

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TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on reliable authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS.
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15TH.

The above, most successful, and in every way acknowledged first-class Company, comprises the following world-renowned artists:—

Mlle Marie Valeska	Singer and Dancer.
Miss Haida	Lady Illusionist.
Mrs. Wash Norton	Soubrette.
Miss Violet Brandon	Singer and Dancer.
Miss Virginia Vivienne	Burlesque Actress.
Mr. Wash Norton	Comedian.
Mr. Robert Jensen Achmed Ali Bey Mr. Alfred Jenson	Illusionists.
Mr. Charles Harvey Mr. William Harvey	Musical Acrobats and Comedians.
Mr. Albert Linton	Lightning Sketch Artist and Pianist

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 8-0	Dress Circle	Rs. 2-0
Orchestra Stalls	,, 3-0	Pit Stalls	,, 1-8
Dress Circle, 1st Row	,, 3-0	Gallery	,, 1-0
Back Seats	Annas 8.		

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

A. JENSEN,
Advance Agent.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER,
AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
Under the patronage and in the presence of
T. E. THE MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN,
AND
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
In aid of
THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.
Scenes from
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,"
AND
"THE FIRST NIGHT."

Lieut.-Col. Cowper, Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. Harris, R.E., Mr. T. LeMesurier, Mr. Twiss, R.E., Mr. Buck, Mr. Prescott-Dene, R.A., Mr. Wilson, R.E., Mr. Goring Jones, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Walter Ross and Mrs. Cowper.

Performance to commence at 9-30.

NOTICE.

To meet the overflow, Tickets of admission to the back seats at Rs. 2 each can be obtained at Soundy and Co., Ld. No money will be taken at the doors except for standing room in the Orchestra stalls.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "SORRENTO," ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th December, 1888.

THE s.s. "HAWKHURST" has arrived from LONDON and MIDDLESBRO', and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th December, 1888.

I RAHIMTOOLA JOONAS, sole surviving partner of the Firm of JOONAS TYEB and COMPANY, Civil and Military Tailors and Outfitters, beg to inform the public that I have ADMITTED my only son, CASSUM REHMATOOLA, to be my partner in the said Firm of Joonas Tyeb and Company, and the said Cassum Rehmatoola and myself will carry on the said business as hitherto from THIS DATE.

RAHIMTOOLA JOONAS.

Bombay, 10th Dec., 1888.

TIMBER SALES.

THE ANNUAL SALES will commence at Kirwatti, Yellapur, on the 7th January, 1889.

Teak about	450 logs.
,, Fine Poles	1,000 in No.
Blackwood	20 logs.
Jungle-wood	260 logs.

and a lot of Teak Sleeper wood.

All the above is Seasoned Timber.

Kirwatti is 31 miles from Hubli Station on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

B. J. HASELDEN,
Divisional Forest Officer, C. D. Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, C. D. Kanara, Yellapur, 6th Dec., 1888.

RATEPAYERS' STANDING COMMITTEE.
MANDVI WARD.

GENTLEMEN desirous of offering themselves as CANDIDATES from the Mandvi Ward for the forthcoming Municipal Elections, are requested by the undersigned to send their names to them at the MOOLJEEBHOY JIVRAZ LIBRARY, Khoja Mohla, by the 12th inst., so that they may be duly submitted to the Standing Committee of the Ward for selection by ballot.

JAFFERBHOY LUDHABHOY CHATTOO,
GOOLABHAI VUSONJEE DESAI,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
A. D. MODY,
Honorary Secretaries.

Ratepayers' Standing Committee, Mandvi Ward.
Bombay, 5th Dec., 1888.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following Stores for 12 months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1889.

The approximate quantities required per month are:—

Cocoanut Oil.	2 tons.
Kerosine Oil.	50 Cases (100 Gallons)
Castor Oil.	5 tons.
Cotton Waste No. 1.	1 ton.
Tallow, Country, Clean.	10 cwts.

To be delivered free on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.

Each item can be tendered for separately.

Sealed tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his Office, Treacher's Buildings (Fort) up to 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on the 15th instant.

The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to Deposit Security in Government paper or in cash to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the contract.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent,
H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Co., Ld.
Treacher's Buildings (Fort), Bombay, 11th Dec. 1888.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRANCIS MANOEL GONSAL has contracted TO SELL to Mr. ESAJEE MOOSAJEE. All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Dadur, on the east side of the G. I. P. Railway, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1550 square yards, bearing New Survey No. 1-1202, 3-1245, 4-247, containing 3 sub plots which are respectively bounded as follows:—I.—On the east by the property of Antone Gaspur Sill, on the west by the property of Boothajee Thacoor, on the north partly by the property of Martin Doming, and partly by the property of Balcojee Canoojee Thacoor, and on the south by the property of Aloo Narayan Thacoor. II.—On the east and north by the property of Jusing Jao Burato, on the west by the property of Dhunajee Dadoo Thacoor, and on the south by the property of Balcojee Canoojee Thacoor. III.—On the east and north by the property of Louis Marian, on the west by the property of Paul Miranda, and on the south by the property of Jusin Jao Burato. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, encumbrance, easement, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered as waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.—Dated this 10th day of December, 1888.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

JAMES McCABE'S WATCHES.

A few WATCHES of the above make in Gold and Silver Cases

ARE NOW FOR SALE.

Rs. 150 and Rs. 350 respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.
धी बॉंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कॉरपोरेशन लीमीटेड.
ધી બાંબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 11th December, 1888, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes.

1. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

In accordance with section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation, on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 16, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary they (the opinions) will be sent by post on receipt of an anna stamp. But practical proof should be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY,	LONDON,
28, Apollo Street.	27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c., cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody. The suits made to order.

	Rs. per suit.
Gentlemen's Cashmere Coats and Trousers	20 to 25 ,,
Do. Best Black and Dark Blue Coat and Cashmere Trousers	25 to 30 ,,
Do. do. do. and morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	35 to 40 ,,
Do. Black broad cloth Dress Suits complete	50 to 80 ,,
Do. Best Cricketing White Flannel Suits	20 to 25 ,,
Do. Best Black and Brown Felt Hats Light in Weight	6 to 7 each.
Do. Best Kid Gloves, quite new	2 to 2-8 a pair.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of different kinds, durable, lasting, elegant and serviceable, combined with cheapness.

A trial is solicited.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.
Meadow Street, Fort.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all COOKING STOVES, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all ENAMELLED WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
MEDOWS STREET.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all TOYS and FANCY GOODS, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Fort.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all CONFECTIONERY, BON-BONS and CRACKERS, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Bombay.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all 'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, 'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on FAMILY COOKING STOVES, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888. Rare chance for those who wish to have a good Kitchener.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.
LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	Rs. 56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ..
Leibfrauenmilch	,, ..	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ..
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, —
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	—
Superior ,,	,, 26 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	—
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Medoc	,,	..
Les Canons	,, 10 8	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0	..
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	—
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	,, 15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 11 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32	,, 31 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29	,, 31 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	,, .
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	,, —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 28 0	,, ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	,, ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	,, ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	,, 37 0	,, ..
BURGUNDY.		
FROM FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	,, 23 0	,, ...
Moulin-a-Vent	,, 23 0	,, ..
Braune	,, 27 8	,, ...
Pommard	,, 27 8	,, ..
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	..
,, ,, *	,, 22 8	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	...
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	,, ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 ..	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	,, 5 4	...
FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.		
First Class Danish Export Beer (Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	,, 4 0	,, 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 31.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Re. ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, —	,, ..
Peas for Soup	,, —	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ..	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, ...	,, 0 11
White Cabbage	,, ..	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 4
AND FROM LUBECK.		
Liver Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 4
Sarquellen Liberurst	,, ...	,, 1 8
Mettwurst	,, ...	,, 1 8
Turnips	,, ..	,, 0 12

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1888.

NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL).

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large	1 6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1 4	,,
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2 0	,,
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2 8	,,
Ditto ditto, Azure ,,	2 8	,,
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream	4 4	,,
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure		,,

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

	Rs. a.
POST HASTE CORRESPONDENCE CARDS:—Very handsome Cards, with gilt edges, with Envelopes to match. White, 25 Cards and 25 Envelopes	0 8
Ditto White, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes	1 0
Ditto Assorted Wove, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes	1 0

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
GRANITE—No. 7 to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4 0	per 1,000
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5 4	,,
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5 8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream.	5 8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure Wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5 8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque	8 8	,,
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½	3 3	,,
Ditto medium octavo	5 0	,,
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2 0	,,
Ditto No 10	2 4	,,
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7	2 0	,,
Ditto Ditto—No. 10	2 7	,,
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2 4	,,
Ditto Ditto—No. 10	3 0	,,

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of ________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
____________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
,, 1885	£288,156
,, 1886	£355,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672 040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE.
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£465,250.
RESERVE FUND	£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A HEALTH OFFICER for the Poona City Municipality. Apply to the undersigned. Conditions as under:—

1. The Health Officer must be a graduate of a University in Medicine.
2. He must possess experience in Sanitary matters.
3. He must bind himself to serve the Municipality at least for three years, for the first of which he will be on probation.
4. He must furnish a security to the Municipality in the amount of Rupees two thousand (2,000).
5. He will not be allowed private practice.
6. The Salary will be Rs. 150 per month at the beginning, rising to Rs. 200 per month at an yearly increment of Rupees ten (10).
7. Applications will be received till the 23rd of December 1888.

M. K. KUMTHEKAR,
Secretary P. M.

Poona Municipal Office, 6th Dec., 1888.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Military Bands of the Garrison, Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Confirmation at St. Peter's, Mazagon, 6 p.m.
Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, 3 p.m.
Dadur Murder trial, 12 o'clock.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th:—Torrento (s), from Hull. Yesterday:—St. Fillans (s), from N. Shields; Brindisi (s), London; and Busheer (s), Karachi.

Polo.—There will be no Polo to-morrow.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Kerbela and Labourdonnais entered the dock on Sunday and the Torrento and Hawkhurst yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Kairos entered the Dock yesterday and the s. s. Elektra and Bormida left it on Sunday.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st inst. shows an increase in total earnings of Rs. 5,13,033.

Prize Distribution.—The prize distribution ceremony of the Maharastra Vakrilwothejak Mandali is fixed to place this evening in the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road.

M. N. Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,136, daily average 171; total of new admissions 956. The prevailing diseases were malarious fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa.

Lecture on Bishop Butler's Analogy.—The next lecture on Bishop Butler's Analogy will be delivered in all Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, on Wednesday, 12th, at 7 30 a.m. The subject will be "On necessity as influencing practice," an answer to the question, "Are we creatures of circumstance?"

Deaths at Sea.—Two deaths are reported to have occurred on board the B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Calder during her passage from the Persian Gulf. Both were from natural causes, and the victims were a Jew girl, three years old and a native infant nine months old. The steamer arrived in Bombay on Saturday last.

The Rajah of Rutlam at Government House.—His Highness the Raja of Rutlam paid a visit yesterday afternoon, to His Excellency the Governor in the Durbar room at Government house, Malabar Point. The Raja was escorted by a party of the Governor's Body Guard and was received at the foot of the palace by a guard of honour of 50 rank and file of the 21st Bombay N. I. in command of a native officer. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the battery both at the arrival and departure of His Highness.

Massed Bands on the Esplanade.—The combined Military Bands of the Garrison will play the following programme of music this evening at 5-45 o'clock:—

Lancers	The Mikado	Bucalossi.
Overture	French comedy	Kelea Bela.
Valse	The River of years.	Liddell.
Selection	Dorothy	Cellier.
Grand Military Tattoo		Saro.
Galop	Wonnetrunken	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of November, 1888:—

	As.	Nos.
Rs. 100 Prizes.		
Lavender Line Up	1¼	038146
Special Line Down	1	C011861
Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Red Line Up	2	057317
Yellow „ Down	„	295525
Green Line Up	„	C000751
Special „ Down	1½	332235
Green Line Up	„	334459
Yellow „ Down	„	312195
Green „ Up	„	343918
Brown „ „	1	945124
Lavender „ „	„	063057
Special „ „	„	A958755
Green „ „	„	C002682
Special „ Down	„	C008519
Green „ Up	„	C027263
Lavender „ Down	½	201217
Special „ Up	„	529242

Reported Thefts.—Motuna Saiboo, residing at Cammateepoora 2nd street, reported to the Police that during his absence from home on Saturday forenoon some person or persons had entered his room and stole a small wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 112-8. The small box was subsequently found in an adjoining room minus its contents, where a Hindoo man whose name is unknown had put up for the past three days. As he had suddenly disappeared it is suspected he is the thief.—Mr. T. White, residing at Government House Road, Parell, reported to the Police on Sunday the theft of a silver watch and chain valued at Rs. 50 from a chest of drawers in his room. A table servant in the employ of complainant, who has since absconded, is suspected to have committed the theft and is being sought for.

Theft by a European Pensioner.—A European pensioner named William Spencer was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 9 the property of Martin Kane, a clerk employed at the G. I. P. Railway Goods station at Wari Bunder, from his residence in a chawl at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, on the 5th instant. The accused Spencer was formerly employed at the Gun Carriage Factory at Madras and retired on a pension a few months ago. He then came on to Bombay and took up his residence in a room of a chawl at Nesbit Lane, where also the complainant Martin Kane lives. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on the forenoon of the 5th instant, while the complainant was asleep in his room, Spencer stole the articles of wearing apparel in question from a line where they had been kept to dry. He afterwards sold the articles to a Marwarree residing at Matherpacady. On the theft being reported to the Police Inspector Nolan arrested Spencer on suspicion, and upon further enquiry traced the stolen property to the Marwaree to whom Spencer had sold the articles. Spencer, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

The Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj.—A social *soiree* in connection with the Samaj took place on Sunday in the Hall of Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Esq., kindly placed at the disposal of the Samaj for the occasion. Mottoes designed by a member were hung from the walls, and the hall was illuminated by a gas chandelier. From four o'clock in the afternoon members began to come in and by five the hall was crowded. A little after five the President of the committee opened the proceedings by telling the members that in certain quarters a wrongful belief was entertained that the Samaj was doing evil instead of good. He left it to the members to judge whether such was the case. The Honorary Secretary and some other members also spoke, vehemently denouncing the idea of the Samaj being a bad institution. Then followed the most interesting part of the evening's proceedings. Mr. Vasudeva Narayen Zaoba, the singer of the Samaj, beautifully sang the verses specially composed for the occasion by some members. After the music was over, the President proposed a vote of thanks to Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Esq., and requested the Honorary Secretary to inform him about it. Refreshments having next been partaken of, several votes of thanks were passed and the party broke up at a late hour.

A Roman Catholic Festival.—The Parish Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin was celebrated in the Church of St. Michael at Upper Mahim on Sunday. The return of this annual festival, which is generally looked forward to by the people of that little station, drew together this year a very large number of worshippers from all parts of Bombay. The interior of the sacred edifice in which the services of the day were held was very tastefully decorated for the occasion, the high altar in particular looking very effective, dressed as it was in pure white and relieved with choice flowers grouped artistically on its ledge. The arrangements reflected no small amount of credit on the parishioners, who vied with each other in carrying out every detail to the satisfaction of themselves and those of the visitors. The festival was ushered in by Vespers held on the preceding day, when there was an imposing procession. On Sunday masses were sung from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m., when at the High Celebration three priests of the Mission officiated. The music performed at the Mass by the Brass Band was hardly rendered with that precision which usually characterises this feast, the choirs as was evident not having undergone sufficient training. Notwithstanding this, the services were hearty and impressive, and the church was so densely packed at each mass that late arrivals had to content themselves with standing room. The festival wound up with Grand Vespers and attracted a great crowd.

Burglary at Poona.—Colonel A. W. Becher, Equery to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, has reported the theft from his dwelling house of some money and a ring. It appears that Colonel Becher went with Miss Becher to the Amateur Theatricals on Friday night, leaving the house in charge of his servants and the Ramosee. On his return Colonel Becher found that the house had been broken into from the back and a large iron chest, which it would require 3 men to lift, had been removed. In the chest was cash amounting to about Rs. 100, also some currency notes and a gold ring. Fortunately a small despatch box lying near, which contained a considerable amount of money, had escaped the attention of the burglars. No clue has as yet been obtained by the police.—*Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—December 10.

(Before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine.)

NEGLIGENT DISCHARGE OF A REVOLVER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GEORGE BROWN AND ALFRED MURPHY.

The case came up on review of the proceedings of Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Madden, first-class magistrate at Ahmedabad, before whom the accused were charged with doing an act which endangered human life, and were, on being convicted, fined Rs. 25 each, or in default of payment, to undergo simple imprisonment for fifteen days each.

It appeared that the first accused was an engineer in the Guzerat Spinning and Weaving Mills and the second accused was a gunner of the E-2 R. A. The complainant, Nausha Pachasa, a resident of Ahmedabad, was on the 8th July last proceeding along the Kalupoor road, when he was suddenly struck by a bullet and fell, but was unable to say from what direction the bullet came. He was taken to the civil hospital, where he remained for about sixteen days. The doctor found and removed the bullet from his body on the day on which the complainant was taken to the hospital. Both the accused pleaded guilty, and expressed their regret for what had taken place. They stated that the bullet must have struck a tree and glanced off in the direction of the road, as from where they were firing the road was not visible. Under the circumstances, the magistrate thought that a fine would meet the case, as the hurt to the complainant was very slight. Moreover, there was no evidence to show by which of the accused the complainant was wounded, both having admitted discharging the revolver. Each of the accused was accordingly fined Rs. 25. Their lordships ordered the record and proceedings to be returned.

THE ESSENTIAL OF A CHARGE OF CHEATING.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BALAJEE BIN NATHAJEE.

This was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge, Sattara, who rejected an appeal of the accused, a police patel, who was convicted of cheating in September last, by Mr. George Scott, first-class magistrate of Sattara, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months. Mr. Branson, with Mr. G. R. Kirlosker and Mr. V. R. Joglekar, appeared for the accused. The facts of the case appear in the court's judgments.

Mr. Justice Birdwood said:—The accused, a police patel, has been convicted of cheating the witness Rama, and thereby inducing him to pay rupees five to him. The point for determination is whether the accused deceived Rama, and thereby fraudulently or dishonestly induced him to deliver the money. Assuming that the evidence of the principal witnesses for the prosecution is true, we are of opinion that it does not conclusively establish the guilt of the accused. We are dealing with this application under section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and we take it as established by the evidence which was accepted by the magistrate, that the accused asked the witness Rama for Rs. 10 and received Rs. 5 from him, and that he told Rama that he wanted the money for the police jemadar, who was then in the village making enquiry as to the fall of a wall which had caused the deaths of two persons. We must further take it as established by the evidence that the accused represented that the money was wanted to prevent a certain impending evil. The evidence of Rama, however, as recorded by no means makes it clear that any deception was practised upon him. He does not say that the money was asked for in order that he might be shielded from harm, nor does the evidence disclose any circumstances from which it might be inferred that, when he asked for the money, the accused never intended to pay it as a bribe to the jemadar. Rama's evidence rather implies that the accused may have asked for the money in order to pay it to the jemadar on his own account. The words are—"Rupees are wanted to pay to the police jemadar," and also "the money is wanted that no harm may come to us." The word used is "aplas," which may mean "to us" or "to me." It is possible, therefore, that the accused took the money from Rama as a loan with the intention of paying it to the jemadar as a bribe. If that was his intention, and was understood by Rama to be his intention, then there was no deception practised on Rama; and there is nothing indeed in the case to show that Rama was deceived at all as to the accused's intention. Rama does not say that he was deceived. If there had been any great delay in handing over the money to the jemadar, then the lower court might have drawn an adverse inference from that circumstance. It might then perhaps have inferred that it was never the accused's intention to pay the money at all to the jemadar, but there was no great delay apparently; and when the patel was questioned by the jemadar, he admitted that he had the five rupees with him. The evidence as to what he said to the jemadar is not admissible. But the words said to have been used by him, viz., "It is my mistake," are consistent with the theory that he obtained the money in order himself to bribe the jemadar. The witness Rama ought to have been more closely questioned as to the circumstances under which the money was asked for and paid, so that it might have been clear whether there was any deception or not. If the accused took the money with the intention of bribing the jemadar and told the witness Rama that he wanted it for that purpose, then, however reprehensible his conduct may have been, still, as he did not give effect to his intention, he would not be punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. And if it was really his intention to bribe the jemadar, then he did not deceive Rama and is not guilty of cheating. The evidence, as it stands, leaves it doubtful whether Rama was deceived; and of the doubt so arising in the accused's favour, he ought to have been given the benefit. We therefore reverse the conviction and sentence and direct that the accused Babajee bin Nathajee be set at liberty.

Mr. Justice Jardine said: I concur. To justify a conviction for cheating, proof of deception is essential. I find that this proof is wanting. I think it an error of law to assume that, because the prisoner did not pay over the rupees five to the police officer within a few hours after he borrowed it, he never intended to pay over to him. The evidence does not show that the prisoner pretended or promised to the lender that he meant to pay over at once. The conviction and sentence must be reversed.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th Dec., as compared with the statement of the 1st Dec., 1888:—

	Dec. 1. Rs.	Dec. 8. Rs.
Liabilities.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	36,62,838	44,70,267
do. do. at Branches	33,06,152	27,41,559
Other Deposits	2,29,19,559	2,38,31,612
Post Bills	7,646	9,518
Cash Credits undrawn	6,21,028	5,80,723
Rs.	4,31,67,223	4,42,83,679
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,81,594	47,94,897
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	20,14,084	21,57,025
Loans on Security of do.	50,89,516	54,11,080
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,797	2,039
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,98,00,623	1,98,59,196
Stamps, &c.	33,833	33,899
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,06,144 Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,85,000	3,19,048	3,21,144
Bullion	25,000	25,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,29,089	6,57,275
Cash and Currency Notes	1,06,69,639	1,10,22,121
	4,31,67,223	4,42,83,679

We have been asked to call attention to the advertisement in our advertising columns, from which it will be seen that, with a view to meet, so far as possible, the demand for seats on the occasion of Lord Dufferin's visit to the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday next the accommodation usually allotted as back seats will be taken up, and tickets of admission to this portion of the house can be obtained on application to Messrs. Soundy and Co., no money being taken at the doors for these seats.

The balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of November were as follows:—1886, Rs. 10,30,96,000; 1887, Rs. 10,55,80,000; 1888, Rs. 9,35,14,000.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were also present:—Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Majors H. O. Selby and G. W. Martin, Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, C. F. Underwood, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Messrs J. R. Duxbury, R. Gilbert, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Damodar Thakersey Muljee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Naorojee Byramjee Suntook, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Vandrawurdas Purshotumdas, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Damodar Tapidas, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Mr. Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally, the Hon. Mr. Pherozsha Merwanjee Mehta, Messrs. Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, and Tribhowandas Mungul-das Nuthoobhoy.

VERIFICATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The first business before the meeting was a resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to sanction the outlay of Rs. 1,238 from surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of the following establishment up to the end of the current financial year for the verification of weights and measures, as required by sections 418 and 419 of the Act, and of the purchase from the Commissioner of Police of plant for the said verification:—One clerk at Rs. 20 per mensem, one stamper at Rs. 30 per mensem, and one assistant stamper at Rs. 20 per mensem. The Corporation were also recommended to sanction, under the provisions of section 420 of the Act the levy of certain fees for the verification of weights and measures. The recommendation was made in accordance with a proposal of the Acting Municipal Commissioner.

On the motion of Colonel Merewther, the proposition was unanimously agreed to.

RAVAGES OF WHITE-ANTS.

Another resolution of the Standing Committee, which was also in charge of Colonel Merewether, was a recommendation to the Corporation to sanction the writing off of Rs. 144-15, being the book value of a portion of the stationery ordered out from England in 1879, which was destroyed by white-ants. The proposition was carried.

MORTALITY AMONG MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

Colonel Merewether moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, the Corporation sanction the writing off as loss of Rs. 1,488-8-7 from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of 19 bullocks that died, 2 that were destroyed, and 1 bullock and 1 horse that were sent to Pinjrapole—total 22 bullocks and 1 horse—during the quarter ending 31st August 1888.

Dr. Blaney, in remarking upon the mortality among the bullocks, said that a committee had been asked to consider if anything could be done to prevent so great a mortality.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that as a member of the committee he might inform the meeting that the committee, having held a preliminary meeting and personally inspected the stables, had asked Dr. Weir to report on the experiments which were being made about giving certain rations to the animals. The speaker hoped that Dr. Weir would expedite his report.

Mr. Duxbury said that, as one of the members of the committee, he had visited the stables and had found the bullocks in the best condition possible. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) With the exception of a few worn out animals, he had never seen a finer lot in his life.

Mr. Bomonji Master. And still they die so soon! (Hear, hear.)

The proposition was then carried.

PROPOSAL TO HOLD MEETINGS AT NIGHT.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved, "That Mr. F. W. Stevens, the architect of the Municipal Office, be requested to provide in his plans and designs sufficient arrangements for lighting the Corporation hall with the view to allow of meetings of the Corporation being held in the evening." In support of his resolution, Mr. Kabraji said that the proposed change in the hour of the meeting would do away with the quorum difficulty. A majority of the members of the Corporation were men of business, and it would be more convenient for them to attend in the evening than in the afternoon. At present there were many important questions which were disposed of at thinly attended meetings, which sometimes did not accurately represent the sense of the whole body.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Bomonji Master.

Major Martin presumed that Mr. Stevens would include in his plans arrangements for lighting the building. But if such a proposal were at all to be made, they should ask the architect to provide arrangements for lighting, not the Corporation Hall only, but the whole building. He accordingly suggested that the proposition be altered as follows:—"That Mr. F. W. Stevens, the architect of the Municipal Office, be requested to provide in his plans and designs sufficient arrangements for lighting the Municipal Building."

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Kabraji and his seconder.

Mr. Master said that occasionally questions were disposed of at very thinly attended meetings in a way that was opposed to the general sense of the Corporation, and he gave, as instances in support of his contention, the resolution passed on the subject of the Khetwadi Cholera Hospital and another about the Bholeshwar markets.

Mr. Geary said that before proceeding to adopt the resolution it was necessary to ascertain whether it was necessary to light the building either in whole or in part. He was informed that formerly the Municipal buildings were lighted, and for a reason, which might or might not be sufficient, the gas was cut off, and ever since the Municipal buildings had not been lighted for some years. There might be very good grounds for going back to the old system of lighting the building, but they must be ascertained before they incurred the expense of providing a lighting apparatus which might not be used. He believed that the Municipal departments were at present fully occupied during all the hours of the day, and it would be for the Commissioner to inform the Corporation whether their employes should also be made to work during the night. It was also a question for their consideration whether it was likely that the Corporation would, if they got the light, agree to convert their nights into day, and would then work better than they did now. His view was that the change from day into night would not make the quorums more numerous or larger than they were present. The night sittings of the House of Commons were beginning to be considered injurious to health, and nearly all the public bodies in England and on the Continent did their work for the most part in the day time and not in the evening. If, however, a majority of the Corporation wished that there should be night sittings, he for one would have no objection. But the sense of the members on that point should first be obtained by means of a circular asking for their opinion. It would be idle to pass the resolution proposed by Mr. Kabraji before they obtained information on that and the other points to which he (Mr. Geary) had referred in his remarks, and, therefore, he said, he would vote against it.

Major Martin said that all that Mr. Kabraji's proposition, as altered in accordance with his suggestion, asked them to do was to request Mr. Stevens to provide arrangements in his plans and estimates for lighting the Municipal building. They were not asked to do anything more, and, therefore, in the speaker's opinion, a certain part of the discussion was not in order. He did not say whether he himself approved of evening meetings or not; for that was quite apart from the question they were asked to discuss.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that he did not quite follow Major Martin. Mr. Kabraji had brought forward a proposition for doing a particular thing, and surely he must be supposed to have some reasons for asking them to do that thing. (Hear, hear.) If he asked for arrangements to be made in the plans for lighting the building one was bound to inquire why he wanted that to be done. So far as lighting the Municipal Hall was concerned, Mr. Mehta said there was much force in Mr. Geary's remarks. The Municipal departments worked at daytime, and surely they did not want them also to work at night. As regards the meetings of the Corporation, he thought a great deal too much was made of the difficulty of getting a quorum. (Hear, hear. A member: "It does not exist.") If there had been any such difficulty it was done away with under the new Act, which had reduced the quorum—(hear, hear),—and so far as the regular meetings of the Corporation were concerned only two meetings could not be held last year for want of a quorum. (Mr. Kabrajee: "Twenty meetings.") Mr. Mehta said that eighteen out of those twenty meetings were not regular meetings of the Corporation, but meetings of the committee of the whole house appointed to consider the Municipal Bill. Mr. Mehta, however, concluded by saying that the proposition was so worded that he did not think that voting one way or the other would commit them to anything. (Hear, hear.)

Major Selby agreed with Major Martin, and Mr. Mehta, remarking that all that the proposition asked them to do was to ascertain what it would cost to light the building, supposing they wanted it to be lighted.

Mr. Kabraji adhered to his opinion that the quorum difficult, and whether it related to committee meetings or regular meetings of the whole body, would be obviated by changing the hour as proposed by him. He also thought that the attendance would be larger than now.

The proposition was then carried by a majority of votes.

THE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL.

Dr. R. N. Khory moved the following proposition, of which he had given notice:—1. That Government be informed that the Corporation are now prepared to take over entire charge of the management and maintenance of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital from such date as Government may be enabled to arrange for the transfer as indicated in their resolution in the General Department, No. 1222, dated 3rd April, 1886. 2. That upon the transfer of the Hospital from Government, the Corporation will appoint a Committee for the management of the institution as provided in section 41 of the new Municipal Act. 3. That the Standing Committee be informed that the Corporation will be prepared to approve of the grant for the Hospital being increased fom Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 50,000 for the ensuing year to provide for the pay of the medical staff.

The proposition found no seconder, and therefore it fell to the ground.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE LOSS OF THE S.S. VAITARNA.

The Marine Court of Enquiry investigating the circumstances attending the mysterious loss of the s. s. Vaitarna, resumed its sitting yesterday. The court consisted of Mr. Cooper, Captain J. De Horne of the s.s. Surat, and Captain M. Bean, I.M., Assistant Port-Officer.

M. Frere, Solicitor to Government, conducted the proceedings. Mr. Russel, instructed by the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, appeared on behalf of the owners of the s. s. Vaitarna (Messrs. Shepherd and Co.); and Mr. Smetham, instructed by Messrs. Shepherd and Co., appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the representatives of the captain and officers of the s.s. Vaitarna.

Mr. J. Moir was recalled and further examined by the Court with regard to the weight of the engines, and added that the Vaiturna carried no deck cargo.

Mahomedbhoy Dawood, the captain of the s. s. Savitri, deposed:—I have commanded the s. s. Savitri for the last two years. I hold a certificate of the Bombay Government granted in 1886.

Mr. Frere: Did you leave Bombay on the 8th of November at 10-30 a.m. for Mangrole?—Yes.

Mr. Cooper: How many passengers had you?—About 100.

How many are you licensed to carry?—I am licenced to carry 673. The registered tonnage is 66 tons.

Mr. Frere: When you started, was it fine?—Yes.

When did the wind increase?—About midnight on the 8th, and blew from the east at that time, and was going towards Jafferabad, from which place I was 25 miles. I could not see the Jafferabad light. Shortly after, the wind seemed to blow from all directions.

Was there any previous sign of bad weather?—Yes, there was a heavy swell from the east; the sea ran very high, and was very rough and confused.

You sighted the light at 1-30 a.m.?—Yes.

At that time the storm was very fierce?—Yes, very.

When did you arrive at Jafferabad?—I was outside the harbour at 2 a.m.

Why did you not go into the harbour?—Because it was very dark and blowing very hard from the S. W.

Mr. Cooper: Did you ship any seas?—Not much. I have been a seaman for the last 15 years. (Laughter.)

Mr. Frere: You had some passengers for Jafferabad?—Yes, but I could not land them.

In what direction did you sail when you left Jafferabad?—I steered S. W. and steamed slowly ahead till 5 a.m. in the morning.

The President: Did the wind remain S. W. all that time?—Yes.

Mr. Frere: At 5 a.m. the storm increased?—Yes, and I then steamed on towards Diu.

When off Diu did you signal for a pilot?—Yes.

The President: Was any notice taken of it?—No.

What did you do?—Finding the storm increasing I could not go on. I then turned and made for Jafferabad, where I arrived at 2 p.m. I went into the harbour and waited for two days till the weather moderated.

When did the Neera arrive?—On the 11th. She was searching for us and the Vaitarna. I received instruction to look for the Vaitarna. I left the next day and looked out for the Vaitarna on my way to Bombay. I saw no signs of her.

Did you see any wreckage at Jafferabad?—I saw none.

Well, on the 14th, did you go out again in search of the Vaitarna?—Yes.

Did the captain of the Bheema accompany you?—Yes, and he made a report of what we did.

Mr. Smetham examined the witness with regard to witness's opinion of the late captain and the officers of the Vaitarna. Witness had known the captain all his life and knew him as a very careful navigator. The mate was also a good seaman, and the chief engineer was a good and competent man.

The President: Were you at all protected from the storm by being near the land?—Yes, I was somewhat protected when lying off Jafferabad.

Were you ever in the Vaitarna?—Yes, I was in her for one voyage as mate. She then carried 500 passengers.

Do you think if the 500 passengers crowded on one side of the Vaiturna, she would list?—Yes, a little; about half a foot.

Did you take any precautions on board during the storm on the night of the 8th?—Yes, I furled the awnings.

What else did you do?—The life-buoys were placed ready on deck, and I battered down both my hatchways and secured the engine room sky-light by shutting them.

What did you do with your passengers?—Some of them I allowed to sit in the saloon, and the others were on deck.

Did the vessel meet with any injury?—No.

Could any passengers be accommodated below in the afterhold over the funnel?—Yes, about 200.

But how could they breathe?—There are two ventilators.

How many could go in the fore-hold?—About 200. This is also ventilated by two ventilators.

Could the ventilators be carried away in a cyclone?—No.

Were you ever in a cyclone?—Yes.

Where?—Off the coast of Africa near Mozambique.

Did you pass through the centre of the cyclone?—No.

Have you ever been in any bad weather off the coast here, in Shepherd's steamers?—No, except in the Savitri.

Do you think the Vaiturna would have weathered a cyclone?—No, I don't.

Why not?—I cannot say why.

But you say she won't?—If a steamer come across a cyclone she turns round and round.

Mr. Frere at this point put in two certified copies of the loss of the s. s. Peralia and the s. s. Pachumba, with reports of their captains, who passed through the cyclone almost at the same time the Vaitarna did. Mr. Frere remarked that there had been a report that some persons who had landed at Karachi had seen the Vaitarna being swamped. The port authorities had made enquiries and found that this information was not reliable. He (Mr. Frere) mentioned the matter as he thought it might be remarked that that evidence had not been adduced.

The President: Yes, I quite understand that. The reporters might make a note of it, that the fort authorities had made inquiries at Karachi in the matter and had found the statement was not reliable.

Hajee Ismail Hassum, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., said. The Vaitarna was one of our steamers and she was due here on the evening of the 9th of November last.

Mr. Frere: When she was overdue you sent several telegrams to all your agents?—Yes; on the 10th. We did so as far as Porebunder.

And you ascertained that the last port she left was Dwarka, on the 8th?—Yes, at midday, and she was seen off Porebunder and Mangrole on the evening of the 10th. I sent the Neera to search for her. She remained out seven days, and when she returned the captain made a report. On the 14th the s. s. Savitri was despatched and remained away 15 days.

What else did you do?—I sent a telegram to the Sultan of Muscat, and boats were sent out to most of the bunders along the coast to search.

Mr. Russel: How much do you calculate has been spent in the search you have made for the S. S. Vaitarna?—About Rs. 14,050.

Witness spoke, in answer to Mr. Smetham very highly of the abilities of the captain and officers of the S. S. Vaitarna.

Mr. C. MacIntyre, a Marine engineer, was examined by Mr. Russel. He said: I was the chief engineer on board. We left Grangemouth on the 22nd of July 1885 and came across the Bay, touched at Malta, Constantinople and Smyrna, stopping also at Jeddah and Aden. We took in 700 pilgrim at Constantinople, whom we landed at Jeddah.

How did the ship behave on the voyage?—Very well indeed.

Where did you carry the passengers?—On the awning and the main decks.

What is your opinion of the Vaitarna?—She was a very good sea boat.

The President: How would the Vaitarna pass through a cyclone?—Barring accidents, I think she would be capable of passing safely through one.

Did she strain at all during the bad weather you had?—No, she was very lively in the water.

What effect do you think the cyclone would have if it struck the Vaitarna under the awning deck, with about 700 or 800 passengers on board?—I think she would heel over slightly.

The President remarked to Mr. Frere: I suppose it would be impossible to get the names of any of the passengers.

Mr. Frere and Mr. Russel both replied it would.

Mr. MacIntyre, recalled, said: The captain told me on leaving England that the Vaitarna had a certificate to carry 600 passengers. At Constantinople, we were remeasured by the Turkish authorities and granted a certificate to carry 763 passengers.

Mr. Russel addressed a few remarks to the court. On behalf of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., he took the opportunity of expressing their deep sympathy with all those who had lost their relatives on board the Vaitarna. But, at the same time, he thought the company could congratulate itself on the fact that as far as human means and intelligence could go, nothing had been omitted that was necessary to render the Vaitarna as safe as could be. The evidence of Mr. Wadia, Government Surveyor, showed that not a single requirement which was necessitated by the Government rules had been wanting. There was no doubt that she had been well found and efficiently commanded. She was a new ship, and there was nothing whatever against her, and Mr. Russel asked the court to say that she met with that cyclone about which Mr. Chambers had spoken, and had gone down in it. The court could not but be of opinion that she met that cyclone very nearly in the centre, which was notoriously the most severe portion of a cyclone. With regard to the evidence given by Mr. Chambers, the learned counsel thought that the court should absolutely believe him, when he said, after having listened to the evidence, that he had no doubt whatever that the Vaitarna went down in the cyclone. If it was not the cyclone which was responsible for the loss of the Vaiturna, he (Mr. Russell) asked what was? Not the slightest suggestion had been made as to inefficiency of equipment or negligence in navigation. If there had been anything of the kind he apprehended Mr. Frere, the Government Solicitor, would certainly have brought it to the notice of the Court. So it was clear that the ship was lost between 9 p.m. of the night of the 8th November, and the early morning of the 9th, when the storm was at its severest. Mr. Russel asked the Court to hold that the ship was under the command of as efficient a captain as the company could obtain, and that everything that could be done was done by able officers and a competent crew. As to whether the accident could be avoided Mr. Russel asked the court to consider where the steamer could have gone to temporarily for safety. There was no place to which she could have gone till she came to Diu, but, as they knew, the Vaitarna did not get so far. In conclusion, Mr. Russell showed that the evidence proved that the ship was as stable as she could be, and remarked that the cyclone, and nothing but the cyclone, had caused this lamentable accident.

Mr. Smetham also addressed the court with regard to the captain and officers, who he said it had been conclusively shown were able and competent seamen. He asked the court to hold that they were in no way to blame for this casualty.

The President intimated that the court would deliver judgment on Thursday afternoon.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE PRESIDENCY ARMIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to your editorial note on my letter of Dec. 2 on the "Proposed Amalgamation of the Presidential Armies," published in your issue of the 6th inst., I trust you will kindly allow me space for a short reply to the two points raised in it, *viz.*, (1) Possibility of any saving resulting at all from the change proposed by the Army Commission and (2) Mr. Hume's views on the Army Question generally.

The first point is briefly disposed of. The proposed abolition of the Presidential commands is not an isolated measure standing by itself, but forms part of a large and comprehensive scheme of military reform, which, however, essentially hangs upon it, and which, if carried out in its entirety, is calculated to give us a total saving of "1,25,00,000 rupees per annum approximately." In giving effect to such an extensive scheme as the Commission recommend, obviously there must occur increases under some heads, and decreases under others, of expenditure, and it is only by balancing the one against the other that we can arrive at a fair estimate of the *total* financial results of such a scheme. Lord Kimberley puts the views you refer to very strongly in his despatch of July 25, 1883 (paras. 20-29). After pointing out that the cost of the Commanders-in-Chief in India and at Madras and Bombay, and of the staff and departments at the three head-quarters, including office expenses, "is reckoned by the Army Commission at 17,29,365 rupees a year;" that if the proposals of the Commission on this subject are adopted, "the cost of the whole of the offices and establishments at Army head-quarters in India and of four Army Corps would be 21,03,408 rupees, or about 3,74,000 rupees in excess of the present expenditure," and that this excess charge of 3,74,000 rupees is converted into a reduction of 7,27,371 rupees only "by a proposed saving of 9,38,427 rupees on the divisional and brigade and station staff," and by a saving of 1,65,000 rupees on the Secretariat departments, being a total reduction of about eleven lacs of rupees on these two items." His Lordship writes:—"I am unable to come to any other conclusion than that the creation of the four Armies would involve an additional expenditure approximating to two lacs of rupees a year," thus disallowing a reduction under other heads as a set off against increase of charge under the main head of "Superior Commands." To this, however, the Government of Lord Ripon, in their Despatch of October 15th, 1883, reply thus:—"Upon the general point thus raised, that the savings proposed should not be claimed as a set-off against the extra charges proposed, we may observe that the same sort of criticism might be applied to almost any scheme of administrative reorganisation which might be proposed. In framing such measures, it is customary to consider the saving created under certain heads as connected with the increased expenditure proposed under others." It is worth noting that the soundness of the view, thus urged by the Government of India, regarding the *total* financial result of the general scheme of military re-organisation as recommended by the Army Commission of 1879 has not been impeached, nor has Lord Kimberley's ground of objection against the abolition of the Presidential system, been revived in any later despatches from the India Office. Action on the subject has been deferred mainly because of the difficulty of getting fresh Parliamentary legislation on an Indian question under the existing continued pressure of Irish and other business in the House of Commons. Lord R. Churchill, writing to the Government of India in 1885, says:—"I observe that in the opinion of your Government, any reduction of present military expenditure is only possible through the abolition of the Presidential system. This is to be regretted, because that measure could not be carried out without an Act of Parliament being passed to give effect to it. Under existing circumstances, *such a course would be, for the present at any rate,* altogether impracticable"—(the italics are mine),—adding, however, as his own view, that "I am not, however, satisfied that all reduction in staff and departmental charges is necessarily contingent on the abolition of the Presidential system."

As regards the second point in your editorial note, it comes in only incidentally. I am not particularly concerned to defend Mr. Hume, and the general secretary of the Congress is perfectly well able to take care of himself. What I am, however, grieved to observe is that his critics are, no matter however unconsciously, doing him a great injustice. A construction is put upon his utterances, which they hardly bear, and it is apparently attempted to discredit his noble and self-sacrificing efforts to help on through its initiatory stages the great constitutional movement of the "India of the Queen." At the outset, let me observe, it is one thing to suggest "a reduction in the military resources" of the country, and it is quite another thing to propose a reduction in the standing armies employed. While the former suggestion, in the face of a new and rapidly developing military situation, which imperatively demands the knitting together of all available resources, would be little short of treason against the best and highest interests of the Empire, and the latter, I submit, may be a perfectly safe and reasonable proposal, especially when, as in the present case, it is accompanied by proposals for otherwise strengthening its defences. Approaching the whole question on its financial side, without yet overlooking the military necessities, and pointing out that the militant policy of the Government and its extravagant employment of a non-indigenous agency have entailed upon the country a weight of debt and taxation almost exceeding its capacity to sustain," and further, considering the already heavy and yet increasing costliness of the British soldier, Mr. Hume writes in para. 17 of his letter to Sir A. Colvin, "we want a vast reduction in the foreign agency employed and the substitution of a national form, partly militia, partly volunteers, for at least half of the 70,000 European troops we are now condemned to pay for." Now, the particular proportion of reduction which he recommends, is of course immaterial to the main proposition, and it would be unreasonable to hold him down to it. All that Mr. Hume seems to affirm is, that the present strength of the European Army in India is much in excess of the military needs of the country, and safely admits of a considerable reduction—a view of the matter which, as far as I can see, the whole nation shares with him. And, if he had put the proportion of reduction at ¼ or 1/5 instead of at ½ and extended his recommendation to both the European and native branches of our Standing Army, as recently augmented, he would have been in entire accord with his distinguished friend and former colleague, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, as well as with the Bombay Congress of 1885. It is the recent increases to the European and Native troops, carried out under the sanction of Lord R. Churchill, received in 1885 at a permanent charge to the Imperial revenue of close on two crores, that are strongly and universally objected to. The Bombay Congress (*vide* Report, speeches of Mr. P. R. Naidu of Madras and of Mr. D. E. Watcha, pages 102-103) protested against those increases on the ground "that there is no present necessity for increasing the military expenditure of this country by adding 30,000 men to its Army at a cost of two millions to overburden India." Sir A. Colvin and the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, in their Minute of Dissent (*vide* Blue Book on East Indian Army, 1887, pages 44-5) condemned the proposal "to increase the strength of the Army by 27,000 men" on very much the same ground, and going a little further, significantly added that "If India is to maintain troops additional to those needed for her own requirements," and that, too, for the purpose of extending and securing English dominion beyond India, "solely because England cannot be trusted to supply them, our military and financial arrangements with the English treasury should be so altered as to set free a sum equivalent to that required for the addition to our forces in India." I am not aware that the native complaint on this point travels any further, either from the military or from the financial point of view, beyond the proportions of the recent augmentation to the Armies and the additional charge they have necessitated. But native public opinion does not stop here, nor, indeed, does Mr. Hume. The people are fully alive to what the Government of India describe as "the profoundly-altered aspects" of the military situation in India, consequent on Russia's progress in Central Asia; but with all the recent increases to the Armies and with all the defence-works already constructed or in course of construction, both entailing an enormous outlay, no assurance is felt,—and any mistake on this point is to be deplored,—that the country is really prepared to meet a powerful foe on the frontiers. The true fighting strength of a nation, according to all modern experience, is measured much less by its standing battalions than by its reserves of trained men behind its standing forces, ready to go to their succour and support at a moment's call—its landwehr, its landsturm, and, in fact, its whole disciplined manhood. In India the landwehr is yet only beginning to spring into existence in the shape of a reserve; the landsturm does not of course exist; and the general population of the country is wholly untrained and unused to the practice of arms. It is a fact, however incredible it may appear, that not more than 86,000 licenses to possess and carry arms, under the Arms Act as at present administered, are current in all India—"a country with more than 500,000 towns and villages and with a population larger than that of the five principal states in Europe" combined. Under these circumstances, the view is widely entertained that any augmentation to the standing armies of the country would only add to the weight of public burdens without making a commensurate addition to the real fighting strength of the nation, "and that the Government of India has yet" to adopt an effective policy of military preparedness, based on the experience of European nations. And what, I think, is suggested in this view of the matter is, that a strong national force, composed partly of militia and partly of volunteers, should be created as a support in the country to the standing armies—an arrangement which could involve but little additional expenditure, and would greatly improve our military position. Such is, taken together, the Congress programme of military reorganisation which Mr. Hume, as I understand him, formulates in his letter to Sir A. Colvin. It is a programme, based on the one hand on a reduction of the standing armies to the level at which they stood before the increases of 1885 and on the other on the formation of a national reserve of militia and volunteers as a complement to those armies.

But such a programme, so reasonable and moderate, and, above all, so loyal in itself, cannot but appear extremely unsafe and even disloyal to those who look upon the presence of a strong British force as the one stay and prop of British power in India, and who hold with General Sir E. B. Johnson that "India can only be held by *force*; to count on the love and loyalty of the masses would be fanciful and fatal to the continuance" of British rule in India. Happily, however, the ungenerous policy of suspicion and distrust in matters military, which has its roots in this narrow view of the British position in this country, has already received a blow in two different directions—from two measures of Lord Dufferin's administration—which seems to me to inaugurate a new era and a most beneficial departure in Indian military policy, and reflects the highest honor on the statesmanship of the retiring Viceroy. I refer (1) to the formation of national reserves begun in 1885 tentatively for Bengal and since extended to all India and now placed on a legal basis under the Reserve Forces Act of the present year and (2) to the utilization of the armies of the Native States for purposes of Imperial defence—a scheme which is at present being actively prosecuted and carried out. This new military policy is the "Liberal policy of trust in the people" and Princes of India—a policy for the successful inauguration of which Mr. Gladstone's Second Viceroy deserves the warmest gratitude of both India and England. And now, what the Congress party prays for on this point is a further advance on the lines of this policy in respect of the Arms Act and native volunteering. It is this prayer of "New India in National Congress assembled" which Mr. Hume puts in his letter to Sir A. Colvin in such strong language. And, I submit, the Congress programme which he advocates, if accepted and given effect to, instead of leading to an eventual diminution in the military resources of the Empire, as you seem to apprehend, would have the effect of immensely developing and improving those resources.

Dec. 9. G. V. J.

CRICKET.

City of Bombay *vs.* The Parsee Cricket Club.

A match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade Cricket ground between the City of Bombay and the Parsee Cricket Club, resulting in favour of the former by 126 runs. Winning the toss, the Bombay team elected to bat first, and commencing at 9 o'clock remained at the wickets for more than three hours, during which time the respectable total of 197 runs was compiled. Messrs. Ghista, Divecha, and F. Major contributed 22, 17, and 16 respectively, with careful play. But the chief feature of the innings was the play exhibited by Mr. N. D. Printer, a young cricketer of great pluck and promise, who went in third and carried his bat right through the innings for the very handsome total of 101. In the course of his innings the bowling was repeatedly changed, but without any avail. His hits included one 9, five 5's, two 4's, eight 3's, nine 2's and, 17 singles. He thus won the usual prize of the club given to batsmen who in one innings reach the 100. The Parsee cricket team, who commenced batting at about 3-30 in the afternoon, were all disposed of for 70; and being in a minority of 126, had to follow on. When stumps were drawn for the day two wickets had fallen for 27 runs.

The City of Bombay Cricket Club will play a two days' match during the Christmas holidays with the Poona Parsee Gymkhana in Bombay. In order to bring about decisive results of all principal engagements they have decided to try and arrange for two days' matches in future. Challenges have already been sent to the Elphinstone, John Bright, Bombay, and Hindoo Cricket Clubs accordingly.

The annual inspection of the harbour and lighthouses by the Port Trustees will take place on Tuesday next.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GROUP of VICEREGAL PARTY taken at Government House, Malabar Point. Copies to be had from BOURNE and SHEPHERD, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—FLOWER VASES in great Novelty. Prices very cheap.—The FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street.

SEWING MACHINE LAMPS, to fix on Machine Table. Can be had at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOUND, a small Italian GREYHOUND, on 3rd instant. Owner can have the same on giving description and paying advertisement.—Apply "D. O. G.", care of this paper.

CHRISTMAS CARDS! CHRISTMAS CARDS!! CHRISTMAS CARDS!!! sold now at a discount of 2 annas in the Rupee.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

COME one, come all, come soon, come sharp, and have a view of our varied stock of dolls, toys, ladies' bags, crackers, scents, and other 'Xmas presents. 'Xmas and New Year's Cards, ices, wines and spirits of the best quality to be had at the Vienna Confectionery, 25, Church Gate Street.

WANTED TWO good experienced SHORT-HAND REPORTERS for a daily paper. Copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to be sent, with application to the MANAGER, "Morning Post," Allahabad.

CLERGYMAN'S WIFE—Church of England, residing permanently on Hills, prepared to receive and educate 2 or 3 younger children of officers or gentlemen. Apply Box, 12, care of this paper.

BREACH CANDY FURNISHED HOUSE to let. Apply to R., Branch High Court.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

FOR SALE.—Old Flyer Throstles with long and short collars can be seen at work at the Cooria Mills.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, 'Xmas-Tree Ornaments, Toys and Dolls, in Great Variety, Crackers, Table Ornaments, Ham and Bacon, in cut. D. B. MODY, General Merchant, 29, Apollo Street.

WORTH A GOLD MOHUR A BOTTLE!!! Three doses of TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM will cure any Ordinary COUGH or BRONCHIAL ATTACK. *Note*—Only procurable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Fort.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS REGISTER of CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT, is now open, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Grand Concert Piano by Broadwood and Sons in first-rate condition.—Apply "A. A. A.," care of this paper.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BATH-TUBS,—Galvanised Iron, with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, INDIAN SUBJECTS. BOURNE, & SHEPHERD, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

SONG SERVICE.—"Christie's Organ," with Magic Lantern photo., Life-sized illustration, at Y. M. C. A. Rooms, TUESDAY, 11th Dec. Admission 8 annas, children 4 annas.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers 59, Meadows Street.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8; postage, anna 1.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

MILLWRIGHT and ENGINEER.—WANTED, on the West Coast, a good PRACTICAL MAN to erect Paper Mill Machinery, gearing and turbine. Send full particulars with salary expected to Messrs. CAMERON, CHISHOLM & Co., Quilon.

HAMBURG COMMISSION MERCHANTS, offer their services for purchase of Continental Goods and sale of Indian Produce.—Apply to Z. and Z, care of Messrs. William Watson & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

SILK SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS.—We have a large and beautiful choice of these favorite Shirtings, the most comfortable and durable Shirts for morning wear, at Rs. 33 per 1-1 dozen or Rs. 3-8 the yard. LADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A TRIAL is the best test.—Our Orange Pekoe Dust annas 12, Pekoe Dust annas 11, Souchong Dust annas 10 and Mixed Dust annas 9 per lb., all in 1 lb., strong air-tight, fancy zinc boxes. Quality impossible. Dantre & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6: postage nas.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the occasion of the arrival of the MOST HONORABLE The MARQUIS of DUFFERIN and AVA and EARL of AVA, which will take place at 5 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, all carriages going to the Victoria Railway Terminus will set down at the North Porch on the West side of the building and then pass on and be parked along Hornby Road, North.

As soon as the late Viceroy has left the station, carriages will take up at the Porch at which they set down.

W. H. WILSON, Col.,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th Dec. 1888.

NOTICE.—On the occasion of the DEPARTURE of the MOST HONORABLE the MARQUIS of DUFFERIN and AVA and EARL of AVA, a space marked A, will be reserved at the Apollo Bunder, for the accommodation of the high officials and Heads of Departments requested, in the 5th para. of Government Notification No. 7792, dated the 27th ultimo, to assemble at the Bunder.

A space marked B will also be reserved for Consular Representatives of Foreign Governments invited to be present.

Officers of Government mentioned in the 6th para. of the above notification are requested to apply to the undersigned for cards of admission to space C.

A separate space will also be set apart for Native Chiefs who may express their intention to be present.

Tickets of admission will also be issued, on application, to the undersigned, to space D, to European and Native Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of attending.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

THE CLUB HOTEL,
POONA.
THE ONLY EUROPEAN HOTEL IN THE STATION.

TESTIMONIAL.

LADY GREVILLE and PARTY, while staying at the "Club Hotel," Poona, found everything Clean and Comfortable and the Food Excellent, and met with every Attention and Civility from the Proprietor.

Poona, 17th Nov., 1888.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ON VIEW
At the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH FROM AUSTRALIA,
Imported by C. G. BALDOCK,

Consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.

Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Solo Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE NAWAB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and in the matter of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation.)

Under instructions from the Official Liquidators (N. B. S. W. and M. Co. Ld), Messrs. Ishwardas Jugjivandas and Aderji Jevanji, it is hereby notified that the property (Buildings, Tanks, Plant and Machinery) of the above named Mill (detailed as per printed List) will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1889, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Mill premises.

The property is situated at Surat, outside the Sahara Gate, on the ground called Rasoola Baug, measuring about (50) acres and 26 gunthas, leased from its owner Jia-Oolnisha Ladli Begum Saheb, at an annual rent of Rs. 1,200 for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 1st November, 1881, a portion of which *viz.* 38 acres and 20 gunthas has been sublet to Dr. Nusserwanji Nowrozji Khambhata, for the same period at an annual rent of Rs. 409-8. The present Government Summary Settlement and Local Funds are paid by the owner, but any additional encumbrance hereafter on the ground is to be paid by the Company *i. e.*, the purchaser.

N.B.—There is a Ginning Factory, erected in the compound of mill premises, the machinery and buildings of which belong to Messrs. Vasanji Dulabhai, and Nichhabhai Haribhai, under an agreement dated 21th October, 1883, passed by them to the Company, and consequently they are not included in the Company's property advertised for sale. Deeds of leases and agreement above referred to and duly executed are in the Gujerati language, and can be seen at any time during Office hours at the Official Liquidator's Office.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidators at their Office in Warifalia, at Surat, or to the undersigned at their Office at Bombay, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, December 11, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of Valuable Bungalow at Bandora with separate cookroom, stable, well, and large garden compound, with several date and mango trees, front facing south seaside. On SATURDAY, the 22nd day of December, at 4 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the following immovable property, on the premises, in two separate lots, viz.—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with premises or dwelling-house, lying and being in Bandora, on the north side of the Chapel road, in Mundulvar, at Bandora, close to the Sopali Tank, containing by admeasurement 1776 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Jujeen Fernand, on the west by the property of Anton Joojeen Fernand, on the north a portion of the property of Jabool Pereira, and a portion of the vacant ground of Lot No. 2, and on the south and east by the said old Chapel road, and assessed by the Bandora municipality under No. 25 A, Survey No. 298 and Pote No. 809, for which Government due is only 2-10 per annum.

LOT No. 2.

A piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 515 square yards or thereabouts, bearing survey No. 298 and Pote No. 6, and bounded on the east by the property of Jabool Pereira, on the west by the batty ground of J. Dias and Dewa Mamilane, and on north by the Government ground and close to that Sopuli Tank, and on the south by the property of Anton Jujeen Fernandes and lot No. 1.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, Dec. 10, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10.

THERE was no further change in Silver in London on Saturday, 42⅝ being still quoted; but Rupee Securities were ⅝ per cent. lower and 4½ per cents ¼ down, at £65¼ and £69⅞, respectively, quotations, however, being still called nominal. Consols were unchanged at 96¼ and Indian Sterling Loan at 104⅞. The Exchange Banks' buying rates on India at 30 days' sight had been reduced to 1s. 4 1-16d.

We have no further news to chronicle regarding Cotton, and the Wheat and Seed Markets, as usual on a Saturday, were unchanged. The week's Import of Linseed was 57,000 quarters, which is 25,000 quarters more than was imported in the previous week. The Sheep Skin Sales closed in London on Saturday firm at unchanged prices, the total quantity offered—540,000 skins—having been placed.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head office	Inc.	Rs.	8,07,429
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„	5,64,593
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	9,12,053
Government Securities	Dec.	„	86,697
Loans	Inc.	„	3,21,564
Bills Discounted	„	„	58,573
Cash with other Banks	„	„	3,28,186
Cash and Currency Notes	„	„	3,52,485

As will be seen from the figures given above there was little movement in Money as far as the Presidency Bank was concerned during the past week, the principal change having been in the item of private deposits, which had increased materially. In the other items which go to indicate trade requirements there was some increase in loans, and also a slight increase in discounts; but the net diminution shown in trade demand was 5⅝ lakhs and the increase in the Bank's Cash Balance was some 3½ lakhs. In the open market the demand for accommodation continues on about the previous scale, and does not seem likely to show much expansion till after the turn of the year.

COTTON.—This market opened with a rather weaker feeling this morning in sympathy with the news from the other side, which we reported on Saturday evening; but as the day advanced a good demand, chiefly from local consumers, for ready new Cotton was felt, and some 2,500 bales changed hands. Of these, more than half were Jalgaum, at Rs. 209-15¼, the balance being made up of Dhulia, at Rs. 203; Pachora, at Rs. 206; Akola, at Rs. 209½; Khangaum, at Rs. 215; and Bengals, at Rs. 186 per candy, the tone at closing having been firm on about the previous level of rates.

According to the Chamber's telegraphic and weather reports issued to-day the weather all over the Cotton area was seasonable, no further rain having fallen in any part and favourable to the crop. Cotton-picking was pretty general in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles, the crop estimate being stated to be very favourable in the Barsee district; and the picking of the Broach crop had commenced, arrivals being expected early. The news is favourable from all districts of the Dhollera circle and at Wadwan the crop is reported to be excellent; while in the Dharwar district of Hubli the plants were in flower, and continued to show more improvement.

WHEAT.—Some demand has been felt to-day in this market, and a moderate business is reported, the feeling being steady, and our last quotations for all descriptions unchanged.

SEEDS have not been much wanted, though rather more has been doing than at the close of last week. We make no change in our last quotations, however, for *Lin* or *Rape*, and the tone of this market may also be called steady at closing this evening.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,500 bales.
Wheat	17,726 cwt.
Linseed	2,174 „
Rapeseed	1,178 „
Gingelly	6,009 „

FREIGHTS are steady, but with not much doing. Business has been done in Cotton to Antwerp, this month's shipment, at 28s-9d. per ton; and relet have been given for Wheat and Seeds to Dunkirk at 24s to 24s-6d. and to Marseilles, January shipment, at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a firmer feeling this morning at 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4¼d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 9-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 17-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits; and rates continuing to harden, an advance of 1-32d. was generally established. The market closed firm with Credits at 1s. 4 9-16 to February, 1s. 4 17-32d. for March-April, and 1s. 4½d. for May; and Bank Telegraphic and Demand at our quoted rates to April. A considerable business has tanspired in 3 months' sight Credits, ready and forward; but demand for the bank media of remittance has been almost absent. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Francs	do.	1·74⅞	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day at 97 11-16 for Fours for cash and the next account, and 97 9-19 for January; but rates hardened towards the close, and 97⅞ was named for Money. The rate for 4½ per cents has been put down to 103 to 103¼ nominal.

SHARES.—There has not been very much doing in Mill shares to-day; but in every case where we have to make a change in our quotations it is in favour of buyers. Queen Mill shares have declined Rs. 12½, at Rs. 915; Lukmidas Khimji and Ripon Rs. 10 each, at Rs. 975 and Rs. 1,075, respectively; Alliance, City of Bombay, and Coorla, Rs. 5 each, at Rs. 630, Rs. 1,025, and Rs. 560, respectively; and Manockji Petit Rs. 2½, at Rs. 1,230. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue, at Rs. 2,375, and Rs. 5 up for the others, at Rs. 835 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	930
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	16,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,920	[illegible] 250		5 pct	131

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£10	...	-	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	..	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	100
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,050

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	725
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	75	40	40	Rs. 20	280
Bellary	62	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	20	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 20	185
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 600	650
East India Press Co.	0	,00	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...		265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,600
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	210	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 2	200
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	65
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 2	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	600	600	Rs. 35	539 530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	380
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 70	20 440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	450 1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,030	1,030	F	600

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LOWELL—December 9, Land's End Road, the wife of Charles Lowell, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TATA—December 10, at Gowalia Tank Road, Eduljee Pestonjee Tata, son-in-law of Bomonjee Mancherjee Punthakey, aged 27, deeply regretted. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SEWELL—CROSSE—December 3, at Aurungabad, Deccan, by the Rev Clement Smith, M. A., John T B D Sewell fifth son of Colonel Fane Sewell, Commanding 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Lilla Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev S Crosse, Easthope Rectory, Much Wenlock, Shropshire.

DEATH.

DAVIS—December 1, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Charles Thomas Davis, Solicitor, late Chief Clerk of the High Court.

JUCKES—December 4, of fever, A Lea Juckes, Esq. Manager, Suphinjuri, Tea Estate, Sylhet, aged 28.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1888.

SOME striking illustrations of the diverse and far-reaching character of the interests watched over by the Foreign Department of the Government of India are often to be found in the administration reports of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and the Muscat Political Agency. That for the past year contains matter of more than ordinary interest, notably in the region comprised within the Muscat Agency, where a desperate attempt has been made to overturn the authority of our good friend and ally, Syed Toorki. Early in June of last year a disaffected Chief, Sheikh Suleman-bin-Seif, had taken possession of one of the Sultan's forts and driven out the Governor, alleging in excuse the officer's oppressive treatment of the widows and sons of one of his tribesmen. Contemporaneously with this a gathering of the tribes was in progress in another direction, communication was opened up with Suliman, and a plan was formed for a general rising against the Sultan, in which all who had grievances and all who had ambitions were to take part. As a first step towards the execution of this plan of campaign, another of the rebels, Syed Ibrahim, took possession of the coast town and fort of Soweik, and was threatening to move on to other conquests, when the British Resident, on board a man-of-war, proceeded to the place and demanded the unconditional surrender of the Sultan's town? The British intervention was a surprise to the rebels, and Syed Ibrahim at once agreed to abide by the Resident's decision. But he made much of the indignity of an unconditional surrender of a conquest won by his own trusty sword, and asked to be given terms. He got off very well, for he had only to promise to act loyally to the Sultan, and the Sultan, who must be of a forgiving nature, promised on his part to restore his rebel vassal's subsidy. Evidently manners have become milder in those parts now, since a promise of amendment will suffice to win from a rebel taken sword in hand the favour and the bounty of his sovereign. The failure of the insurrection at Soweik had its natural effect in other directions. The movement collapsed, and the politics of Muscat thereupon resumed their normal course, disturbed occasionally by a murder, a tribal dispute, or a capture of slaves off the coast. One unusual incident of the year was the visit to Muscat of Syed Bargash bin Syed, Sultan of Zanzibar. It was the Sultan's last visit to the city upon which Zanzibar itself, though it has since grown to such importance, was formerly dependent. He was a dying man when he went to Muscat; the civil surgeon whom he consulted about his malady could counsel nothing for him but a return home, and home he went, to die only six hours after landing at Zanzibar. He will be remembered at Muscat, if for nothing else, for the half a lakh of rupees which he gave as a parting gift to his brother Syed Toorki. The contribution of Muscat last year towards the solution of the slavery problem was not important. In May the boats of H. M. S. Kingfisher seized a slave dhow off the port. There had been four slaves on board, but they were landed before the seizure, and all that the British authorities had to do was to condemn the dhow. As to the slave trade in these waters generally the report has not much to tell. The "usual efforts," we are told, were made by her Majesty's ships to intercept cargoes running from Africa to the Gulf of Oman, but without success. The traders are too clever for those who are set to catch them. They land their cargoes often to the south-west of the coast patrolled by our cruisers, and the result is the worse for their victims, who, besides missing rescue, have to undergo the misery of an additional march overland. We shall see if better things will come about when English, German, and Italian men-of-war are cruising up and down the African coast. The measures of prevention will in that case be at all events taken near the source of supply, and with a patrol at both ends of the line to contend with the slave traders' chances should be reduced. The record of the year's doings on the Oman Coast shows that there is not much to be looked for from the people of those parts by way of assistance in this work, regulated though our relations with the half dozen states of the coast are by treaty engagements. It is the "Pirate Coast" still, and some of its people seem anxious that it should not bear the name for nothing. They plunder boats, beat the crews, and behave to their neighbours, on occasion, as the Spaniards in the Caribean Seas would have behaved to a boatload of Drake's or Hawkins's men if they had had the chance. And to add to the difficulty delicate questions of jurisdiction and responsibility arise. There, where authority over the tribes shades off from little to less, until the point is reached where none remains at all, it is often impossible to say who is to exact reparation for a given offence. In a case in point it was not at all certain to which of the treaty Chiefs the offenders belonged, and the most that the British authorities felt that they could do was to appeal to the pride and sense of justice of Sheikh Za'eed-bin-Khalifah. We are afraid that this considerate treatment of the affair has not led to any very satisfactory results. The pirates are still as determined as ever, if we may judge from information that came from the Gulf a few weeks since, to act up to the name of their coast. Perhaps, however, the civilizing and restraining influence of the British authorities in the Persian Gulf may tame even these people, and make the Pirate Coast of Oman, like the Pirate Coast of Western India, along which the Angrias wrought their will, but a souvenir of ancient deeds of villainy. Upon the rascality of the people who have been playing havoc where argosies plied laden with the wealth of Ormuz, the Agency reporter grows classically eloquent, finding in it a provocation to remind us *armate mare exercent, semperque recentes juvant prædæ et vivere rapto.*" But—although this will surprise no one who has paid attention to the characteristics of Turkish administration in Asia—the depredations seem to have been largest, not under the shadow of these petty states on the Oman Coast, but where the flag of the Sultan of Turkey waves. The craft plying between Bahrein and El-Katif have for years past been subject to the onslaughts of robbers who find a refuge in the districts under Turkish authority, and who carry on their operations with impunity so far as the Turkish officials are concerned. Half a dozen piracies were committed in Turkish waters last year, and it is no wonder that the Chief of Bahrein, failing to get redress, asked permission to avenge himself in his own way upon the people whom the Turkish Sultan cannot lay by the heels. Where the matter comes under British jurisdiction prompt and effectual measures can be resorted to. Thus there is one Shaik Jasim bin Mahomed bin Thani, whose dependants have been busy in outrage and robbery on land and sea. Some of his victims were Indian traders, and the Resident had special reasons for taking effectual measures. A sequestration of Sheik Jasim's property, and the levying upon him of compensation for the injuries which he had inflicted upon his victims, promptly brought this gentleman to his senses, and doubtless impressed the good people of Bahrein with a wholesome consciousness of the rapidity of British methods of justice as compared with those of the jurisdictions around them. On the whole there are indications that British political influence, though it is not always direct, is being exercised for good in those parts.

NOT long ago public attention was directed to a proposal to appoint Honorary Magistrates for Bombay. The proposal did not appear to attract much favour, although there was undoubtedly much in its favour from certain points of view. But the practical difficulties in the way are considerable. The gentlemen who could be appointed must necessarily be men of light and leading, and such are either employed upon their own business or already give some portion of their time to the Municipality or to other public or private institutions. They would probably be untrained men, who would have to rely more or less upon the clerk of the court for a knowledge of law or practice, and there would necessarily be a want of continuity or uniformity in the work of different benches, made up of different individuals who can only give their spare time and attention to magisterial duties. Nor would these benches be economical, for a staff of clerks, interpreters, and peons would be necessary; and while the pay of a permanent magistrate would be saved, probably as much would have to be paid for a subordinate agency. The proposal was manifestly based on economy, but the saving would not be real, and the expense would re-appear in another form. Nevertheless there is no doubt that a large part of the work of the police court, however useful, is of a very petty and ordinary kind, which does not require a high order of trained intelligence. In the mofussil such work is disposed of by magistrates of inferior status, and the Criminal Procedure Code provides for three classes of magistrates by whom criminal work is disposed of in the order of its difficulty and importance. Magistrates of the first class do not as a rule dispose of petty street offences or assaults; these are relegated to magistrates of the second and third classes; and we see no reason why a similar rule should not be applied to Bombay. No doubt, if men of great experience and high ability are employed, they should be well paid, and should be set to do work which requires the exercise of their ability and experience; but in Bombay it has been the practice to employ highly paid officers, whose time is in a great measure wasted upon petty work. The practice, however, has this advantage, that there is a finality in the orders of these magistrates, which is wanting to the mofussil system, much of the work being done in a summary way, which a subordinate magistrate would have to record. Still we consider that the system which is in force throughout India outside the Presidency towns might be with advantage applied to these towns. If it were, it would be possible to employ two or more subordinate magistrates and to locate them in different parts of their large and growing towns where they could hold their courts at points easily accessible to the people. At present it is a grievance that the parties and witnesses in every petty case are dragged from one end of the island to the other to give their evidence. The loss of time and money involved obliges people to put up with wrong and violence rather than complain. Sub-Magistrates would be placed at Girgaum, Parel, and Mahim, who would be able to hear and determine all petty cases arising in the locality. Serious crimes, however, and all cases in which Europeans are concerned should be disposed of by the two highly paid magistrates who would hold their courts in the fine new building on the Esplanade, which is convenient for the counsel and pleaders, usually employed in important cases. They might also dispose of appeals from the sub-magistrates, while the appeals from their own decisions would, as now, be heard by the High Court. The cost of these subordinate courts with clerks and peons need not exceed Rs. 500 each; and in this case it would not be necessary to retain as many as three Presidency Magistrates. Two good men of experience and ability would be all that would be necessary, and as one of the three magistrates is now 57 years of age and will shortly retire, it is open to Government to take this opportunity to introduce this scheme, and to apply as much of his pay as might be necessary to the improvement of the administration of justice in Bombay. A scheme which provides for the employment of trained and permanent magistrates in suitable localities and upon appropriate work, would be preferable to the employment of honorary magistrates assisted by clerks of the court and by interpreters, by whom a minimum of work would be accomplished at the cost of a maximum of trouble and expense.

A CORRESPONDENT wrote to us on the 4th inst., narrating what appeared to have been a daring attempt to carry off property from a house at Parell after gagging one of the inmates. We are informed that the most careful inquiry has failed to discover any evidence whatever that the house was entered. That some such occurrence occurred in the house as was stated by our correspondent is not denied. The evidence of an attempt to open a box is clear, as well as of the fastening down in his bed of a young man who slept near it. The attention of the police authorities was directed to it by a sepoy, who in passing the house overheard the inmates discussing the occurrence in loud tones, and careful inquiries were made on the spot by an Inspector and a Superintendent immediately on its being reported. The result of their inquiries, which was made some days before attention was drawn to the matter in the newspapers, was to satisfy them that the house had not been entered, but they were prevented from proceeding any farther by the absolute refusal of the tenant, Nusserwanji Hormusji Ogra, to make a complaint or to take any action whatever in the matter. When the occurrence was brought to notice in our columns a new enquiry was instituted, and the best available detective skill at the service of the Commissioner of Police—which is saying a good deal—was employed for the purpose. But again the result was inconclusive. The evidence that no entrance had been made into the house by outsiders was as complete as negative evidence can be, but the reiterated refusal of the occupant of the house to make a charge effectually prevented the police from bringing anyone to justice. The result, of course, is unsatisfactory, but we cannot see in the case any warrant for calling the vigilance of the police into question. They have done their best, and that is all the public expect of them. But the repeated refusals of the person who stands in the position of the prosecutor to assist them in this enquiry has made it impossible for them to carry the matter further.

MR. CAINE, M.P., is not letting the grass grow under his feet. He has already visited a number of places wide apart, everywhere advocating the cause of temperance and building up an organization. At Surat he held conference with some leading residents, and made known his views. He desires to establish a branch of the parent society in that town, and Mr. Evans will in February proceed thither to set it going. At Baroda Mr. Caine received quite a royal reception. A very successful meeting was held, at which the Gaekwar's brother was sent to take the place of His Highness on the platform, the Dewan and all the principal durbaries being also present. The Gaekwar in the course of a long interview stated that he was personally anxious to suppress liquor shops altogether, but that he is bound hand and foot by existing arrangements with the Bombay Abkari Department. A society has been formed, of which Mr. Fawsett Shaw is the secretary. Four successful meetings have been held at Ahmedabad, the largest ever held in that city. A temperance society has been established there also, with a branch society for young men. The society has allocated Rs 300 for English works on temperance, which Mr. Caine has been asked to select. Jeypore has been visited, and two correspondents have been secured who will supply the place of a society. At Delhi Mr. Caine was confronted by an unexpected difficulty. The sectional jealousies between the Mahomedans and the Hindoos are so strong that it is found impossible to get up a meeting even for temperance purposes, mutual animosities are so great. Mr. Evans went on to Lahore to enlist native opinion on the side of temperance, and Mr. Caine, who is now in that city, expects to be able to found a society there, which will take charge of the Punjab. So far Mr. Caine regards his mission as very successful, every native gentleman and missionary wishing him well, while none of them have a good word for the Abkari policy of the Government. We may expect to see a good deal on this burning question in the English newspapers. Mr. Caine has visited a liquor farm and made notes, which will, no doubt, be read with interest by the distillers at home.

SOCIETY in Madras is much exercised just now by occurrences in high life at that Presidency which have recalled attention in an exceedingly painful way to the question discussed in Mrs. Mona Caird's paper. We should not have referred to the matter but for the fact that it is the subject of conversation on all hands, and much sympathy is expressed for the lady, whose protest against what she deems to be unmerited harshness has taken the form of a sudden departure from a home which she has conspicuously adorned. People in Madras are openly expressing their hope that a lady occupying so prominent a position in society may no longer, through incompatibilities which ought not to be insuperable, be constrained to find a home in one of the hotels of the city.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has contributed Rs. 100 to the subscription to the fund started by A. K. in aid of the relations of those who perished in the Vaiturna.

AT Lanowlie, on Sunday morning, the dogs had their revenge on one of the panthers which had snapped up so many of their kind recently. Six pie dogs set upon a panther, two of them were killed, but the panther perished in his turn. The body was taken in triumph through Lanowlie, accompanied by the four survivors of the gallant pies. The panther was of full age, but was not as large as panthers usually are.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, who was travelling with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, left Lahore on Friday morning for Karachi, and proceeded to England by the Branksome Hall, which was to leave Karachi on Sunday last.

THE Conference on Provincial Finance will meet in Calcutta about a week hence, and will be presided over by Mr. Westland. The four Governments to be represented are Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The deputed officers are respectively the Hon. H. E. Stokes, Member of Council, Madras; the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., Member of Council, Bombay; the Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay, Secretary to the Government of Bengal; and Mr. R. Smeaton, Secretary in the Financial Department to the Nort-West Provinces Government.

THE recent accident to a troop train on the North-West Railway near Hamira has been investigated, and the cause of it has been ascertained to have been a collision. The enquiry elicited that as the train had got about half way between East Bank, Beas, and Hamira, the engine must have parted from it, and after running a short distance the driver stupidly pulled up. He was then overtaken by the train, and a violent collision occurred by which the front wagon of the train mounted the tender of the engine, and subsequently became derailed, dragging another wagon and a brakevan with it. The accident occurred within a short distance of a long viaduct, and might have been a most serious business.

AT a public meeting of the Jain community convened by the Jain Association of India on Sunday, Messrs. Virchand Raghavji Gandhi, B.A., Jamnadass Premchand, L. M and S., Mohanlal Maganbhoy and Fakirchand Premchand Roychund were elected delegates to represent the Jain Association at the approaching Congress at Allahabad.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us complaining of the inconvenience intending passengers by the Uran, Panwel, and Alibagh steamers are put to by the neglect of the owners to display light from the sides of the vessels, or to employ on the landing wharves any notice board as to port of destination of each steamer. This has, to our correspondent's knowledge, been the cause of numerous passengers being left behind and put to great discomfort, and we are sure the matter need only be brought before the steam-boat owners to lead them to make the desired arrangement.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE INDIAN TRADERS WITHDRAW.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

News has been received that the Chief of Abushiri has attacked the German station at Bagamoyo, but retired after severe fighting.

The Indian traders have abandoned the place.

ISHAK KHAN IN BOKHARA.

A telegram received from Chardjui states that Ishak Khan has settled down at Kerki, and that his followers are scattered throughout Bokhara.

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

The Russian expedition to Thibet which had halted owing to the death of General Prjevalsky, has started again under the leadership of Colonel Pevtsoff.

CONGRESS MEETING AT SATARA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, DEC 10.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Satara was held in Ghate's Theatre to-day, under the presidency of Khan Saheb Framji Mancherji, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the locality at the approaching National Congress at Allahabad. The theatre was crowded; the names of the delegates chosen at the taluka meetings were approved, and delegates were chosen representing the Mahomedan, Parsee, and Hindu communities. Complete unanimity prevailed throughout the proceedings. Three cheers for the Queen-Empress concluded the meeting.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 10.

Phadke's case was continued before the Commission to-day. Jodraj Radakissen deposed that he was gomashta to Tarachund. He met Phadke at Poona twenty months ago. At the latter's request he procured him Rs. 500, of which he borrowed Rs. 450 from one Osman, witness having Rs. 50 with him. Bhao Musrif and Wittalrao were present at the time. Witness had not known Osman previously. Phadke repaid witness ten or twelve days after at Shrigonda.

Cross-examined: He had known Phadke as mamlatdar, having instituted cases before him. He did not keep accounts of his money lending transactions. He took no receipt from Phadke. He had cashed the hundi for Rs. 500 of Osmans 19 months ago. That hundi was given to Mr. Ommaney. He had no records in his books. He was sent by Mr. Ommaney to Mr. Kennedy to whom he mentioned the hundi saying, he was not sure whether Phadke paid from that or from a loan. Witness went to Osmans shop a few days ago, and saw the transaction for Rs. 1000 had been entered. He had been to Mr. Kennedy twice within the last ten days. The hundi had nothing to do with the money lent to Phadke.

Laik Ram Bulde deposed that he was a Marwari in Poona. He had known Jodraj and took him to Oomer's, not Osman's, shop, and procured Rs. 450 for him. Subsequently he cashed the hundi for Rs. 500 for Jodraj at the same shop.

Trimbuk Mahadeo Rogay deposed that he was Sowcar at Shrigonda. He remembered advancing Phadke Rs. 500. With this evidence Phadke's case was closed.

THE DADAJEE PATEL CASE.

Dadajee Patel was then called, and deposed that on his dismissal in December 1887, he came to Poona accompanied by Govind. In consequence of a conversation with Karji Abbas, witness brought Rs. 500. On a second occasion the Karji took witness to Bhai Saheb who wrote a petition for him. Subsequently witness was taken to Mr. Crawford's bungalow by the Karji accompanied by Govind. He saw Mr. Crawford who said "do what the Karji advises." Next day witness took Rs. 450, and the Karji again took them to Mr. Crawford who asked Govind if he would accept a quarter share patelship. Govind agreed and the Karji then said "put down the money." Witness put down Rs. 400. He could not say if Mr. Crawford saw Govind put down Rs. 100. He gave some notes to Karji, but did not know what the Karji did with them. In consequence of an unsigned letter, witness left Poona for Satara and returned again to Poona to discover what orders had passed on his petition. He had heard nothing up to the present.

CONFERENCE ON THE PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 10.

The Conference on the Provincial Finance will assemble here on Saturday.

ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne assumed charge of his office as Viceroy and Governor-General of India this morning at nine o'clock. This is the first time that such a function was performed in the presence of the public. There was a large gathering present. The reading of the Royal Commission took place in the Council Chamber. The Marchioness of Dufferin and the Marchioness of Lansdowne with their families were present, besides a brilliant gathering of the Civil and Military officers and non-officials. The procession, consisting of two Members of Council with the Marquis of Lansdowne and staff, entered the Chamber. Lord Lansdowne stood at a small circular table facing the assembly, when Mr. Macdonnell, the Home Secretary, read out the Royal Commission in a clear distinct voice, of which the following is a summary:—

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominate you to be Governor-General of India and to execute all powers and authorities committed to the Governor-General of India. To take upon you and enjoy the said office upon, and from death, resignation, or coming away, of the Earl of Dufferin Governor-General of India, which ever of these events shall first happen, subject to such instructions as you receive from the Secretary of State. We do empower you to superintend the Governors respectively of all the Presidencies, in all points relating to the due administration of such Presidencies.

LORD DUFFERIN'S DEPARTURE.

An hour after the Marquis of Lansdowne assumed the reins of office, Lord Dufferin and family took their departure. A large gathering of friends and admirers of the Viceroy and his respected Consort, assembled at the grand staircase to take leave of their Excellencies. Lord Dufferin while taking leave of the European and native gentlemen was visibly affected at parting. The Marquis of Lansdowne accompanied the retiring Viceroy to Howrah, and the party was received with ringing cheers. The decorations were the same as those which were put up on the arrival of the new Viceroy, with the exception that on the Calcutta side was an archway bearing the inscription "Sorry to part," and on the Howrah side "Safe journey home." There was universal regret at parting with Lord Dufferin.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 10.

The Maharajah of Travancore left for Travancore last night.

Sir Harry Prendergast left for Bangalore last evening.

Sir Charles Arbuthnot, the Commander-in-Chief, leaves for Bangalore on the 23rd, and remains there in camp for three weeks.

THE AMPAS CAMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 10.

A Chinese Lieutenant arrived at Gnatong on Sunday to prepare the Ampas Camp.

TRANSFER OF SIND.

One of the first questions which is likely to occupy the Marquis of Lansdowne's attention, is the transfer of Sind to the Punjab.

PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

General Maclean has completed his work on the south western border of the Herat Province as regards the collection of information on the points in dispute between Persia and Afghanistan.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFE.

The report of a home paper to the effect that Sir Drummond Wolfe was lying dangerously ill, is without foundation; he is reported to have only met with a slight carriage accident.

THE GARRISON OF BURMA.

By April next the British and Madras troops only will garrison Burma. With the exception of the 17th Bengal Infantry, all the Cavalry will also be withdrawn.

THE TOUNGHOO MANDALAY RAILWAY.

The Tounghoo Mandalay Railway will probably be opened by the middle of February next.

ADDRESSES DECLINED BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 10.

The Municipal Corporations of Bally and Howrah telegraphed to the Marquis of Lansdowne at Jubbulpore for permission to present addresses to his Excellency at the above-named Railway stations on his downward journey; but Colonel Ardagh replied by telegram of his Lordship's regret that time will not allow of his stopping at those stations.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this evening.

COLOMBO, DEC. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar, with China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay, at noon to-day.

The French mail steamer Saghalien, from China, arrived.

PENANG, DEC. 10.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, left Penang, for Bombay, this day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4 1-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96¾
3 per cent. French Rentes	83¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65½
4½ per cent. "	69⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	42⅜

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUDAY, NIGHT, DEC. 9.

10 p.m.	76·8

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	78·3
2 p.m.	81·8
4 p.m.	83·3

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 10.—The barometer has fallen over the whole country. The fall is small, except at the foot of the hills in Upper India, where it exceeds the twentieth of an inch. The pressure distribution is approximately normal to-day, and the temperature is unchanged in Northern India, but fallen in the Central Provinces, Madras, Rajputana and the Deccan. The air is much drier in Northern India, especially at the hill stations. Winds are unchanged in this direction and somewhat stronger. Westerly winds prevail in the Gangetic plain to-day. No rain fell yesterday.

JUDGMENT was given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott at the Bombay High Court yesterday in the suit filed by Mr. Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy, an insolvent, now deceased, against the insolvent's brother, Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy, who was said to have appropriated moneys belonging to the insolvent, which he fraudently concealed from the knowledge of the Official Assignee. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant might be ordered to make full discovery of all the property and moneys of Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy, which were in the possession or control of the defendant or of his firm of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and Remoobhoy Habibbhoy, at the time of, and subsequent to, the insolvent's estate becoming vested in the plaintiff as Official Assignee, &c., that the amount of all sums of moneys concealed from the creditors of the insolvent might be ascertained and judgment passed against the defendant for the amount due, &c. Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodhur, and Jamsetjee, were engaged for the defendant at the hearing. His Lordship thought that there was in the case such concealment as amounted to fraud; and that the suit was not barred by the law of limitation as an ordinary suit would be. The judge held that the defendant did conceal some property as alleged, and that he did obtain certain property of the insolvent. With regard to an amount of Rs. 1,12,500, his lordship found that the evidence was not satisfactory and disallowed the claim. Other items of claim were also disallowed; and as to a sum of Rs. 16,000 and the Elphinstone Land Company's shares, &c., his lordship ordered an account to be taken by the Commissioner. Simple interest at 9 per cent. from the date of the vesting order in insolvency was allowed on any balance found to be due on the accounts referred to the Commissioner. Costs were reserved.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry on the loss of the steam-ship Vaiturna was resumed yesterday and the evidence completed. Mahomedbhoy Dawood, the Captain of the Savitri, one of the vessels sent in search of the missing ship, related his experiences of the force of the storm. He had been acquainted with the Captain of the Vaiturna for many years and had known him to be a most careful navigator. The mate too was a first-rate, seaman; but, well-officered as the Vaiturna was, he did not think she could have weathered a cyclone. But Mr. C. Macintyre, Marine Engineer, who was afterwards examined, held a different opinion, stating that, "barring accidents," the Vaiturna should have been capable of passing through one with safety. A remark of some interest, and importance too, was made by Mr. Frere, Solicitor to Government. He said that inquiries had been made into the report which had been set afloat to the effect that some people had witnessed the foundering of the Vaiturna. That report had been found to be most unreliable. Hajee Ismail Hassim, a partner of the firm of Messrs. Shepherd and Company, who was next examined, explained how, when the Vaiturna became overdue and fears were entertained as to her safety, everything that could be done was done to ascertain her fate, and that about Rs. 14,050 had been spent on the search. Mr. Russell, speaking on behalf of Messrs. Shepherd & Co., briefly renewed the evidence and endeavoured to point out that the Vaiturna was as safe a vessel as could be built, and had been sufficiently well officered. He asked the Court to find that the ship had encountered the cyclone and gone down in it. No other conclusion could be come to. Judgment is to be delivered on Thursday.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 9.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR of Baroda, accompanied by H. H. Chimnabai Saheb, H. H. Fathesingh Maharaj, H. H. Jeysingh Maharaj Sumputhrao Gaekwar, and Mr. Pestonji Khandalawallah, left Baroda for Mahableshwar by a special train on Sunday last. There was at the station a guard of honour composed of 100 rank and file from H. H. the Gaekwar's 3rd Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant H. Cormack. A large number of Sirdars and State officials, together with the heads of departments were present at the station to bid adieu to their Highnesses. After His Highness had exchanged civilities with many of the officials present and entered into a short conversation with a few, the "special" drew up on the platform, and at the appointed time it steamed out of the railway station, when on a given signal by Brigade-Major Sheikh Ebrahim, Sirdar Bahadoor, the Light Field Battery of Artillery fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honour of the departure of their Highnesses.

His Highness has secured the services of Mr. William Goldring, landscape gardener and garden architect, from Kew, London, who arrived here last Wednesday. He is under instructions to plan and lay out gardens in places which may be selected by the authorities. He is also to lecture on, and demonstrate the theory and practice of, horticulture to such young gentlemen as may be ordered by His Highness. All Mr. Goldring's expenses will, I think, be defrayed by the State.

The standard of the Baroda College is about to be raised. A full B.A. and B.Sc. course is to be added to the present P.E. and First B.Sc. course. A draft regarding the proposal has been submitted through Mr. H. Littledale, B.A., the officiating Principal, to Dr. P. Peterson, M.A., D.Sc., University Registrar, to obtain the sanction of the University authorities. By this means fresh blood will be added to the ordinary working staff of the College, and many Baroda students will, it is hoped, take advantage of the higher courses to prosecute their studies in the Baroda College. Consequent upon this proposal being sanctioned, the staff of the college will be augmented by the addition of a new professor of Persian and a Professor of Sanscrit.

I hear that His Excellency Dewan Bahadur Luxman Jagganath is about to retire on a pension soon, and that Mr. Jaisingrai Angria, Sir Subha Saheb, will in all probability be his successor.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Hennell has come down to Baroda and assumed the command of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry in succession to the late Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Leacock, deceased.

A FAREWELL SONNET TO H. E. LADY DUFFERIN AND AVA.

AVA, thy Lord has fought, an Earldom won,
And 'pruned the tree' that else had rankly spread;
Thou womanlike a homelier race hast run,—
Peeped through the thick zenana wall and said:
"How much it ails—this Indian Womanhood!
"How deep the wail! How vast affliction's brood!
"Play I the good Samaritan!" And played
Thou hast—so well—so worthily.—Death! invade
No more thy quondam dens of frantic throes!
Avaunt, foul fiends that tear our tender ties
Ruthless and rude, retailing countless woes;
For help the "Ministering Angel" hies!
Farewell God-Mother of a graceful race
Naught can from memory thy work efface!

Dec. 7. K. R. KIRTIKAR.

DRAINAGE WORKS IN DHOBI TALAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For more than a month past the drainage works have been commenced in the above locality, extending from near the Framji Cowasji Institute on the east to the Wellington Road towards the sea on the west, and on the north to the Trinity-street, near the New Market in the old Sonapore street. Scarcely a foot of ground has been left for passage, and the public has the greatest difficulty in crossing that locality. Vehicles of any sort cannot pass through, and a sick person can hardly be made to move from his place of residence as far as the Framji Cowasji Institute to fetch a vehicle. If a death were to take place in the locality—though fortunately nothing of the sort has happened up to the present time—the dead body could not without the greatest difficulty be removed; and if a fire were to take place, what the havoc and consternation would be I leave you to imagine. Can such a state of things be allowed to pass in European quarters or streets or roads through which Europeans have to pass? In such quarters or roads or streets the work is done bit by bit, and that, too, hurried on by every means in the dead of night and finished before sunrise. But the present works under notice, about which the public, and especially the residents, have bitterly to complain, are carried on with such indifference, tardiness, without any proper supervision, and without the least regard for the convenience and safety of the residents, that does not speak well of the so-called Municipality of the second city of the Empire. The accumulation of the water in the depth of the drain has become extremely filthy, and is emitting forth abominable smells. The first Marine Lane is remarkably subject to the virulent type of cholera, and if this dreadful disease once breaks out, the state of this and the surrounding localities, especially the Marine Lines with the military quarters, may better be imagined than described. What has the representative of the rate-payers of this locality done in the Town Council? Has he really done them any service in this matter, or has he simply given his presence there and pocketed the fees? The residents anxiously await his explanation before renewing their votes in his favour for the new election.

Dec. 10. MARINE LINES.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. EDEN HALL.

JUDGMENT was delivered yesterday afternoon on the accident to the s. s. Eden Hall, which occurred in September last, when she collided with the dock wall while entering the Prince's Dock. The court which had investigated the circumstances under which the accident occurred consisted of Mr. C. P. Cooper, President, and Captain J. DeHorne, s. s. Surat, and Messrs. T Thorburn, Harbour Master, and A. W. Seabrooke, Marine-Surveyor to the port.

Mr. Frere, Solicitor to Government, conducted the proceedings, and Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for Captain Hughes, of the s. s. Eden Hall, and Mr. Smetham, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, represented Mr. Piper, the pilot, who was on board of the Eden Hall.

Mr. Cooper, after reviewing the evidence, said:—After carefully considering the evidence given in this enquiry, the court are of opinion that the collision of the Eden Hall against the dock wall near the entrance of the Victoria Dock on the 15th of September was due to the anchors of that vessel not being let go when ordered by Mr. Piper, who was in charge. They also infer that the anchors were not clear or that the windlass was faulty. They consider that the speed of the vessel in channel when approaching the Dock entrance was not in excess of what is usual with steamers about to enter the Dock, and the slight damage that the steamer sustained strongly supports that view. In conclusion the court hold that no blame attaches to the pilot, Mr. Piper, respecting the accident.

THE VAITURNA RELIEF FUND.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS have subscribed Rs. 250 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the s. s. Vaiturna.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Tuesday, December 11.

6 p.m.—Confirmation.

Wednesday, December 12.

8 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

HOSPITAL REFORMS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The local Medical Union have every reason to feel grateful to you for your very thoughtful and sympathetic review of the rules and regulations adopted by that body after full discussion in connection with the system of honorary surgeons and physicians proposed to be attached to our hospitals. Strange as it may sound, it nevertheless is undisputed, that nothing like a series of rules defining the duties and powers of the different officers working in the hospitals or for guiding them in the general administration of the institution, has been known to exist in any of them. And yet it goes without saying that for the harmonious and efficient management and conduct of all important institutions a set of carefully framed rules, which it should be incumbent on all parties concerned to obey and carry out, is an indispensable requisite. It is not to be expected—and the Medical Union ought to be the last to expect—that the various rules to which it has set its seal of general approval will be adopted *totidum verbis*, or substantially in the form in which they have been passed by that body. The rules must necessarily undergo some changes and modifications before they can commend themselves to the sympathy and approval of Government and their responsible advisers; but certain it is that the general principles underlying these regulations deserves and it may be hoped will receive, careful and sympathetic consideration by the powers that be, and it requires a gift of prophecy to be able to predict with some confidence that the rules which will be ultimately adopted will substantially be in conformity with these broad principles. It is apprehended in certain quarters that the honorary system is doomed to failure, and that the failure will be principally, if not solely, due to the half-heartedness and want of sympathy, to say the least, of the official element in charge of hospitals, whose attitude, it is said, would be one of surly indifference, if not of active and undisguised opposition. I think it is unfair to the gentlemen concerned to discredit their motives or to charge them with a spirit of wanton hostility to the scheme about to be tried. At the same time it must be confessed that it would tend to minimise—perhaps to obviate,—all possible chances of friction between the official and the honorary elements, and to promote the discipline and general well-being of the hospitals if a set of rules conceived in a spirit of adequate liberality, and providing for the more important of the functions to be performed by the staff, were laid down for the information and guidance of the different offices. The success or failure of the honorary scheme will greatly depend on the presence or absence of strict and well-defined rules under which it is to be worked and the spirit in which they are carried out; and it is earnestly to be trusted that the liberal and enlightened policy of Government, to which the inauguration of the scheme is due, will be loath to leave the scheme without any of the safeguards indispensable to its smooth and successful execution. It is, of course, idle to expect hard and fast rules to be laid down for the thousand and one things which are incidental to the administration of hospitals, and which the discretion and judgment of the presiding officers can adequately deal with. But the more important functions ought most certainly not to be left to the sweet will of the chief officer, especially in the beginning of the interesting experiment of honorary appointments. The Union attach—and, it may be conceded, rightly attach—the utmost importance to the principle of precluding interference on the part of the official physicians and surgeons with the treatment of patients by the honorary officers, and the right mode of admission and selection of patients. Discipline and subordination, though somewhat elastic expressions, ought certainly to be capable of pretty exact definition for all practical purposes; and, rightly understood, both discipline and subordination could well be maintained side by side with the maintenance of the spirit and object of these two rules. Perhaps it may be as well to point out what is sometimes apt to be forgotten, that devotion to duty and knowledge of their work is not the monopoly of men who have got into the service mainly by a carefully conducted system of cram, and that both can be and are most certainly found in abundance beyond that charmed circle.—

Dec. 9. B.

LEVEE AT THE SECRETARIAT.

THE following notification was issued last night:—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levée at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Monday, the 17th December 1888, at 4-30 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the private entrée are requested to leave their cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the main entrance of the New Secretariat on the occasion of the Levee.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each: one card will be delivered to the Aid-de-Camp at the entrance and the second to the Aide-de-Camp-in-waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at least three days before the date of the Levee.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. European gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a frock coat or dress coat, with white or coloured trousers and white or buff waistcoat.

Clergymen being University Graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns.

Officers, English and Native, are requested to pass His Excellency together by Corps, the Native Officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers after the former have passed.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the private entree will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the north door and take up at the south door.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT PATNA.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer*, which was forwarded to us for publication yesterday, stated that the *Pall Mall Gazette* had published thrilling details wired by Mr. Dyer, of the *Bombay Guardian*, respecting an outrage alleged to have been committed by a Patna magistrate, who consigned a Christian girl to a life of infamy, and that questions on the subject would be asked in Parliament to-day. With reference to the subject-matter of the telegram, the *Guardian* contains the following:—

THEY MURDER THE FATHERLESS

AND SAY THE LORD SHALL

NOT SEE.

"Quinn, European magistrate at Patna, yesterday illegally and by force consigned a Christian girl whom he holds to be under fourteen years of age, to a life of infamy. Under the magistrate's order, the girl was torn amidst her piteous screams and struggles from the arms of Miss Abraham, Church Missionary Society Zenana Mission, and handed over to an immoral man to whom her immoral mother had sold her. Is there no power in the British realm to crush the dastardly coward of a magistrate, and save this child? We exhausted all legal expedients prior to yesterday. 'Whose shall offend one of these little ones which believe in Me, it were better for him that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea.' Alfred S. Dyer, Editor, *Bombay Guardian*."

'The above telegram largely explains itself. Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, Sir R. N. Fowler, M. P., Professor Stuart, M. P., Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., Mr. John Edward Ellis, M. P., Mr. J. W. Atkinson, M. P., Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M. P., as well as a number of English newspaper editors, were among those who had a copy of this telegram dispatched to them at 2 p.m. yesterday (Friday).

'The accomplice of an assassin is his equal in guilt. The murder of this Christian child by the Collector Quinn, the Calcutta High Court Judges Macpherson and Romesh Chunder Mitter, and the belauded retiring Viceroy, who refuses to personally interpose, will not be performed in secret. The shame of the fell deed shall sing throughout the civilized world. These fools have said in their hearts there is no God, but their day will soon have an end.'

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a good deal of discussion is at present being carried on by the different medical societies in Bombay anent the Government Resolution contemplating certain reforms for the better working of the J. J. Hospital, I beg you will kindly allow me some space in your journal, to make a few suggestions on the subject with a view to the proposed scheme being carried out with thorough success. I may state that I am not actuated by self-interested motives, but make the suggestions simply on behalf of the medical profession at large.

First and foremost then let us ask, what is the object of Government in bringing about these reforms? Does Government intend thereby to practice economy, or to benefit the local medical profession, or does it aim at achieving both ends? If these reforms are intended to meet the first object, the scheme stands well enough, but I fear it is not likely to be accepted with alacrity by the profession at large. If they are intended to meet the second object, then it appears that the Government does not entertain very liberal or equitable views on the subject, for we believe that the higher officials will receive remuneration, while the subordinate officials will simply hold honorary appointments. Thus it is clear that the scheme cannot benefit the profession at large. If it is thought that the appointments of honorary Physicians and Surgeons will tend to raise their status, then I think that the reforms contemplated to be carried out ought entirely to rest upon the basis of the system obtaining in England. Should the higher officials, whether European or native, be paid, the lower officials ought likewise to receive some kind of remuneration. There is no reason why the Government should at all call in the aid of unpaid officials to do the same work in the hospitals as is performed by paid officials. If Government thinks that the services of the native practitioners are not worth paying for, why then accept their services gratuitously? On the other hand, if native agency is invited on the supposition that it can be of material use to the hospital, then nothing could be more desirable than that Government should not make an invidious distinction by having paid and unpaid agency for the performance of the same kind of work. The only ground upon which the above distinction would be justifiable would be by holding out to the unpaid subordinate agency the hope and prospect at some future date of securing professorial appointments in connection with the Grant Medical College, should their services be approved.

Moreover, there appear to be certain difficulties to mar the smooth working of the system under contemplation. The Government wants unpaid men, possessing a teaching capacity, to devote their entire time to the interest of the hospital and without holding out any remunerative prospect for the future. This would mean that the persons selected for the honorary appointments must necessarily be men possessing some practical knowledge and fitness and at the same time having sufficient means to live without private practice. There are very few indeed amongst the local practitioners who possess all these requirements. Those who may be men of means may perchance be quite inefficient for teaching purposes and *vice versa*; and, ten chances to one, medical men able enough to teach, especially if young, will always be anxious to secure private practice, as the appointments are hopelessly unremunerative. With an unsettled position in life, they would never devote their entire time to hospital work, and hence the scheme proposed to be introduced by Government would seem impracticable from the above standpoint; and, further, having regard to what happened some time ago in connection with the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, it would be a wise course if Government were to reconsider this matter before launching the present scheme, which will in all probability, sooner or later, prove a complete failure.

With a view of making the scheme successful and at the same time beneficial both to the Government and the medical profession at large, I venture to suggest the following considerations in lieu of some of, or in addition to, the rules and regulations already drafted by the Bombay Medical Union:—

1. That if Government invites unpaid agency for the working of the J. J. and other hospitals in Bombay it would seem desirable to make all the appointments honorary; in other words, not to employ any paid officials whatever, whether European or Native.

2. That, should the first suggestion be totally impracticable, then the House or Resident Physician be given free quarters, and each non-resident officer, whether Physician or Assistant Physician and Surgeon, be granted a sort of conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, which should *not* be regarded as salary. (This should be simply allowed with a view to enable them to maintain their position as honorary surgeons, &c., and to ensure quick and regular attendance.)

3. That each Physician and Surgeon and Assistant Physician and Surgeon, be in independent charge of two and one ward respectively of the General Hospital, each ward being supposed to contain 20 beds.

4. That as regards the Obstetric Institution, the working of the entire female department be divided into three branches, (a) *Maternity* or obstetric proper, (b) Gynecology, or the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, (c) Diseases of children.

That the first branch be under the charge of a practical Obstetrician and the second and third branches under that of Assistant Physicians or Surgeons of some experience and practical knowledge of those branches of the subject, and that all of them be placed under the direct superintendence of the Obstetric Physician.

5. That the external male department of the general hospital be in charge of an Assistant Surgeon who should exclusively devote his time to it.

6. That the appointments being unremunerative, the hours of attendance for all honorary officials be limited to 3 hours daily, viz., from 9 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m. (This would seem the best arrangement calculated to secure efficient work at the hospital, and at the same time to afford leisure to them for private practice without interfering with their hospital duties.)

7. That Physicians and Surgeons alone, and not Assistant Physicians and Surgeons, be required to give instruction or clinical lectures to students, &c., and that those alone be appointed to the clinical or teaching wards of the hospital.—Yours, &c.

Dec. 8. A.

A MIDNIGHT VISITOR TO A MISSION HOUSE.

YESTERDAY at the Gergaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, a European, named William Maclean, described as a fitter and residing at Foras Road, was charged by Inspector Wilson with having, on the 9th instant, entered the Zenana Mission House of the Methodist Mission at Gilder Street, assaulting one of the ladies of the Mission.

The complainant said she was a married woman residing in the Methodist Mission House, Gilder Street. She occupied a room on the ground floor of the house, the only other occupant being her ayah. On Saturday night last she retired at 10 p.m., and at about 1 a.m. she was aroused by feeling something touch her. She raised an alarm and called out for her ayah. There was a light in her room when she went to bed, but on being roused from her sleep she found the room in darkness. She could see no face, but felt sure there was some one in the room. Her ayah came into the room immediately on being called. Complainant got up and ran upstairs. She said to her ayah "Admi hi." She then heard a noise from the verandah say in Hindustani, "Langra admi hi, bik mungnakoo haia" (a lame man came begging for alms).

The accused declined to cross-examine this witness.

Bhimee, ayah, in the service of the complainant, said that in the middle of the night in question she was aroused by her mistress and went into her room, which she found in darkness. There was a light when her mistress retired at 10 o'clock that night. On entering her room she saw a man passing out of it by a door opening on to the verandah. Her mistress ran upstairs when she entered the room. Witness then went to the door, and in the verandah saw the accused. He said "Do not call out, I am a lame man." The hamal, Succaram, then came up and seized the accused in her presence.

Cross-examined by accused witness said he told her that he had come to ask for alms.

Succaram Narayen, an hamal in the Methodist Mission House, corrobated the last witness as to the seizing of the accused in the verandah, and further stated that he handed him over to a policeman.

Accused declined to cross-examine this witness.

Police constable Bhickoo Dhondoo deposed to having been called to the Mission House on the night in question, and on hearing the charge against the accused took him in custody.

The charge being framed against the accused under section 354 of the Indian Penal Code, he pleaded not guilty, and said in his defence that he went on the verandah of the Mission House to lie down. He had no witnesses to call.

The Magistrate, upon the evidence adduced, convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

JUDGMENT was delivered yesterday by the Marine Court of Inquiry on the accident to the Eden Hall in September last, the finding being that the collision with the harbour wall was due to the anchors not being let go when the order was given by the pilot, and that no blame can be attached to him for the mishap.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON "THE RECENT ATTACKS ON MARRIAGE."

The Bishop of Bombay preached a sermon in St. Thomas's Cathedral on Sunday evening before a crowded congregation, his Lordship's subject being "the recent attacks on marriage." His Lordship, who took his text from Matthew xix. 6, "What therefore, God hath joined together let not man put asunder," said:—

In the letter addressed to the church by the Bishops who met at Lambeth last July, there is a paragraph on the sanctity of marriage. After glancing at the connection of the subject with other and still deeper moral principles, the letter treats of "the maintenance of the sanctity of marriage as the centre of social morality." "This," it says, "is seriously compromised by facilities of divorce which have been increased in recent years by legislation in some countries. We have, therefore, held it our duty to reaffirm emphatically the precept of Christ relating thereto, and to offer some advice which may guide the clergy of our communion in their attitude towards any infringement of the Master's rule." It is a fact bearing very significantly on the call for such a declaration, that within a fortnight of its being given to the world, the columns of a widely circulated newspaper were thrown open with jaunty indifference to a discussion whose issue was simply this: whether marriage should be made a terminable contract.

The plea put forward in favor of relaxation is the large proportion of marriages which prove unhappy. So many, it is urged, turn out wretched, fail at least to answer to expectation, that unless such may be dissolved by consent, untold suffering is inflicted on individuals, and marriage itself is discredited.

The sufferings of individual men and women appeal so keenly to the hearts of every one of us, that only the weightiest of considerations on the other side can prevent our conceding everything for their relief. Still the pains of individual sufferers cannot be allowed to outweigh the common good. If the measures proposed for their relief are fatal to the well-being of society, then the sufferings of even numerous individuals must not induce us to give the rein to our sympathies at the expense of higher principles of action. We may not sacrifice all that is noblest because it so often sinks below its proper level, and that with results so sad. What, then, is that general principle, all-important to society at large, which forbids us to relax the marriage bond in favour of those who have found it irksome? It may be summed up in, literally, a dozen words—to make marriage a terminable contract is, virtually, to abolish it altogether.

ALTERATION MEANS ABOLITION.

The discussion so jauntily embarked upon, and carried on in some quarters with such levity, had for its practical issue simply this—whether marriage is to be abolished or retained as the keystone of the social structure of modern England.

I repeat, then, the great principle which I would prove to you—to admit divorce wherever all is not happy is to make marriage a terminable contract; and to make marriage a terminable contract is, virtually, to abolish it altogether. From the first day when facilities are granted for retiring from a loathed union at will, half the sacredness of marriage is abolished. And the ultimate tendency of such a course is the actual and admitted abolition of marriage as we now understand it. That this end is in actual contemplation by the extreme party all over Europe, it is perhaps not necessary that I should prove. But it is essential that the fact should be kept before us in dealing with the attacks on marriage which have disgraced some of our home newspapers lately. I have read in their own words, and that repeatedly, the proposition that it is not to be tolerated that husband and wife should be bound together if either desires to be set at liberty. For this, mark you, is the length to which the aims of the extreme party go—that there is no need of mutual consent before separation is granted, that every husband and every wife has an indefensible right to be set at liberty *without the consent of the other party*, the moment the union becomes distasteful. And this, I think, all will admit, is the abolition of marriage in plain terms.

COMMUNISTS OR ANARCHISTS.

But you will say that such extreme steps as these are advocated only by a few communists. I am not sure that these few communists or anarchists will have much to say on the future of Europe. I am quite sure that to avert such a danger must be the aim of all believers in Christianity, and of all who prefer government to anarchy. But I would confine myself to the lesser measures of relaxation which are proposed by more moderate people. And so I desire to prove to you in detail that all measures which facilitate divorce, on the ground of domestic unhappiness, tend ultimately, and by inevitable gravitation, towards abolishing marriage as an institution.

In support of this contention I submit two simple propositions:—First, if marriage is to be retained as an institution, it must have some fixed basis of principle with which it is impossible to tamper; and, second, that basis of principle must be its practical indissolubility as laid down by our Lord Jesus Christ.

In other words, if marriage is to be marriage, the laws which regulate it in the nation must be based, not on phases of opinion but on a principle which is admitted on all sides to be final and to admit of no appeal. And the only principle which has this element of finality is that, with, perhaps, a single exception, there is nothing which can separate wife and husband, "so long as they both shall live"—nothing, I mean, which can so separate wife and husband as to give them the right to re-marry.

SOME FIXED BASIS.

I proceed, then, to draw out my first statement, that if marriage is to be retained as an institution, it must have some fixed basis of principle with which it is impossible to tamper.

And here I ask you to remember one fact—that there is nothing in the whole range of human life about which people are so fiercely determined that they will have their own way at all costs. We are here encamped on the chosen ground of battle where passion in every age of the world has hurled forth its great defiance to principle; where the deadliest struggle has taken place between the higher and the lower natures in man. And hard enough must be the conflict of principle even if it present itself as absolute and unchangeable. Ask people to submit to control in that which touches them most closely, and even if the control that you bring to bear on them be the light and easy yoke of Jesus Christ, you will find that the tendency to licence dies hard where it dies at all. What chance remains on the other side of principle if it must face this terrible encounter, deprived of its supernatural sanction and, with that, of its character for consistency? What prospect of victory lies before it if it presents itself at the challenge of passion without the armour of consistency and inviolability? If principle is so much as to get a hearing when the tempest of passion is abroad, it must be a principle from which there is no appeal: it must come to us with the sanction of some authority, to contest which is to stand self-condemned. In other words, it must have Divine sanction: nothing else can give it this element of unchangeableness.

PASSION NOT PRINCIPLE.

Let it come forward with any other appeal, and passion will simply laugh it to scorn. For though passion is often illogical, in one point it never misses the mark. It refuses to accept any controlling influence except principles which it recognises to be principles. To these it will admit that it ought to bow, however it may sometimes defy them. But it will not recognise as a principle what after all is but passion in disguise. And what, I ask, is any variable divorce law laid down in any one age, except simply the passions of that age masquerading under the guise of legal principles. Such a law represents the exact balance which was struck by the ruling class at a given day between the claims of impulse and of expediency. Now, is it likely that the passions of the next age will accept such a ruling as this? Will living men's fiercest impulses pay respect to dead men's laws, if those laws have no ground of fixed principle? Each age makes its own laws for its own passions according to their intensity and their unscrupulousness. More intense, more unblushing, from year to year, in Europe, in America, in Australia, has become the fierce determination of modern life to have its own way in this matter. More lax, more contemptible, more illogical as becomes the stand which is made for rule when once the principle has been admitted that marriage laws can be altered at will, that they are not matters of unchangeable obligation laid down by indisputable authority. The question comes simply to this—whether passion is to be admitted to a hearing or is simply to be lashed down like a wild beast. Acknowledge that it deserves to have a hearing, and principle is virtually dethroned, and its great rival installed in its room. Acknowledge that a compromise is possible between the claims of inclination and of principle, and the men of each successive generation will settle the concession to inclination exactly to suit their own tastes.

A MISNOMER.

Admit the possibility of variation, and every one who is discontented with his lot becomes a paid agitator for the exact degree of licence which will give him the change that he desires. And who dare say that on the principle of variability he is not perfectly justified in so becoming? What, he asks, are the decisions of the

last century that they should curb my liberty to-day. And once granted that any one century has the right to decide such questions for itself; once granted that they are matters for man's decision and have no eternal law at their back,—I fail to see how for the sake of bare consistency, you can refuse any degree of concession which the passions of any age please to call for.

I maintain, then, that a law of marriage which can be altered is not a law of marriage at all, but ought to be called by some other name.

This was what made the late discussion worth noticing. It derived such importance as it had, not so much from the things which were said in it, as from the fact that it was possible to say them publicly—from the fact that a widely circulated newspaper which lies upon thousands of tables, dared to force on the wives and daughters of the middle classes the question whether wifehood as they know it deserves to be abolished or not.

So much, then, of the first principle with which I started, that if marriage is to survive as an institution, it must have a fixed basis of principle with which it is impossible to tamper. But, second, the only principle which will serve the purpose is that which was laid down by Jesus Christ, that with possibly, a single exception, a marriage once lawfully contracted is dissoluble only by death. I say, with one possible exception, because I wish to say nothing this evening in which I may not fairly expect that every loyal Christian will go along with me. The only principle, then, which will give the desired basis is that every marriage is contracted on such terms that, with a single possible exception, there is nothing which can terminate it except death. This character of indissolubility is the distinguishing feature of marriage. Alter this and it ceases to be marriage. What follows on this abolition, for abolition it surely is? What stands or falls with the great principle is that every marriage once lawfully contracted is binding "till death us do part."

THE THREE BEST THINGS.

There stand and fall with the indissolubility of wedlock the three best things that remain to human nature—the things which are associated with these words—home, husband and wife, and child. How fares it with all the blessed relations which we associate with husband and wife, if separation become possible at will? I put it to every man who is a man—is a wife a wife at all, if she is bound to you just until you choose to part with her? I put it to every true wife—were a husband a husband at all, if you knew that you could leave him at will and if you knew that when you took him as your husband? What is it that gives marriage its crown of glory but its character of inviolability? What is left in it for any one to be proud of, if the inviolability be taken away? I think the question answers itself in every mind which is not hopelessly corrupt. And how fares it, next, with the children whose parents may part if they will? Dare we look any child in the face and say that its father and mother are bound to give it a home just until they grow weary of one another—that it has both a father and a mother just so long as their selfishness or their levity will allow it to retain and enjoy what it associates with those blessed words? It is certain that after they part, the children must belong to one or the other—that they be a common possession.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE CHILDREN?

It is pretty certain that when new ties are formed, the children who were born of the old one will no longer be regarded with complacency, but will be thought of as an unwelcome burden coming down from a hated past. But suppose them to be the dearest of earthly beings to the one parent who has been left them by the Divorce Court; then, who is to compensate them, I wonder, for all that the other ought to be? It does make a difference, I think, to the bringing up of every child, whether one element has been wanting to the home, of the two which ought to make it complete—the element of strength, or the element of tenderness.

But you will say that if the home was a wretched one, the children will be better without it. And this brings me to the third of the losses which follow if wedlock be made terminable.

How fares it with the home under such a law? Is it more or less likely to be wretched if it be possible to break it up at any moment.

HOME.

I know not how other people think of home; but for myself, the leading idea which it conveys to me is that of a place where two or more people live each for the happiness of the other and trust to find their own in so doing. Wherever this condition obtains, there you have the essential element of home life. Now, is this more or less likely to obtain if people know that they can part at any moment? One of the most important factors which make it up is that mutual adaptation of thought and habit which comes from the necessity of living together. I am only repeating, as you know, the words of a very eminent judge when I say that there is many a happy home which might once have been a very unhappy one, and which has derived all the happiness which fills it from the sense entertained on both side that each would do well to make the best of it, as it meant happiness or misery for life, and no third alternative was possible.

MUTUAL ADAPTATION.

Let me draw out the thought in my own way. Mutual self adaptation for the sake of mutual happiness is what constitutes the essence of the home; the give-and-take in a thousand little ways which ceases under the force of deep affection to be felt as sacrifices at all.

Now, what becomes of all these in a union which is terminable at will as soon as it is felt to be distasteful. Why bear each with the faults and failings of the other if you know that you can part altogether? Why take so much pains with your own faults if you do not know that unless you can get over them, one you love must be distressed by them for life? The closest bond of the happiest wedded lives lies in the help that each can give the other in living down what might lead to unhappiness. If married life is to be what it ought, each must turn the very failing of the other into material for deep common sympathy, as they are struggled against in common by the two whom God has made one. Now, the possibility and the very wish for such relations turns simply on the life-long character of the union.

This is but one of innumerable ways in which home must cease to be home when the tie that holds it together is made terminable. Let it stand for a specimen of the whole, and we find that with the inviolability of marriage, all that makes it what it is must be forfeited. Make marriage, then, a terminable contract and you take the meaning and the beauty out of those watchwords of all that is noble—home, husband or wife, and child.

And, then, what follows for society? That follows which has followed in every country where the fount of domestic virtue has been poisoned—the degradation of individual life, and the extinction of national greatness; from which things may God in His goodness deliver the church and people of England.

HIGH COURT, December 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For Consent decree.

187-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Bhanbai vs. Mowji Issur—In person. Suits for hearng and final disposal

Long Causes.

203-88—Payne G. and S.—Hassaubhoy Vishram vs. Ebrahimbhai Kurmally.—Mansuklal and D. not to be called on till 17 December.
359-87—Little, S, F. and N.—Haji Sulleman Haji Soomar vs. Tyab Gool Mahomed and others—Thakurdas D. and C.
314-88—Jefferson B D and K—C A Turner vs Culleanji Amerchund—Hore C and B.
142-88—Balkrishna and D—Samuel Essaji vs F L Charles—Crawford and B.
28-88—Inperson—Setanath Gopinath vs. F L Charles—Crawford and B.
428-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bomunji vs. Goolbai and others—D S Garud—(For consent decree.)
330-88—Payne, G and S—Peerbhoy Damji vs. Muljibhai Rahim—Thakurdas, D and C.
338-88—Hory C and B—Oodhowdas Ootumchund vs. Vithul Jadowji and others—Ardesir, H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

416-88—Mulji B B—A H Campbell and others vs. Purshotum Dewji.
472-88—Little, S, F and N—Luckmidas Khimji vs. Runchordas Purshotum.

Undefended New Long Causes.

457-88—Inperson—Elizer Essoobji Sanker vs. C A Turner, and others—Inperson.
458-88—Mulji B B—Gitabai vs. Vithoba Santaram.
463-88—Inperson—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Khoja Goolamhoosen Vazir.

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INDIAN JOCKEYS.

A writer in *Hayes' Sporting News* says:—

The one thing I miss on the Calcutta race-course, which they have got just at present at Hyderabad, is Ali Abdoola and his flag. This fine sportsman, who superintends all the work done by his large stable of horses, is accustomed to regulate the speed of the gallops by means of a white flag, with which he signals his orders to the riding lads, so that they may know whether they ought to go faster, slower, or continue in the even tenor of their way. The system is an admirable one, and deserves imitation on this side, provided always that the number of flags would not be so great as to confuse the riders, or to frighten the horses. A lad in Ali's employment soon learns by this flag system at what pace he is going, and quickly finds out when he is doing right or wrong.

I know no business which promises to the ordinary diminutive boy, such a well-paid career as that of a jockey. To succeed in it, besides being of a light weight, a youth or man must be abstemious, plucky, intelligent, strong, faithful to his employers, active in his habits, punctual, and, above all things, able to hold his tongue. Although the possession of these qualities would, no doubt, admirably fit him to occupy a place behind a desk in a bank, or merchant's office, there is no doubt but that his chances of success would be far greater by bestriding a saddle, than by sitting in a chair, or even on a high stool! And, then, there is the open-air life, the sport, and the pleasant companions. There is a great scarcity of good, or even tolerably capable, jockies in India, which, consequently, offers a lucrative field to aspirants for honours on the race-course.

The lines I have just written were prompted by a conversation I had, the other day, with a gentleman in business here in Calcutta. He has a young son who is a light weight, and who shews a marked aptitude for riding. My friend of Phantom House, "Young Tom" Jennings, when he was here in Calcutta, last cold weather, on seeing the youngster perform, was so struck by his ability, that he told the boy's father that it would be the height of folly not to send him home and make a jockey of him; a course which the wise parent is going to adopt. The father tells me that, in the event of the lad running into too much flesh, he will, as a last resource, make a Veterinary Surgeon of him! Now, here's a lead worth following.

The gentleman to whom I have alluded, asked me who was the best trainer to send his son to, supposing they would take him. I recommended either Tom Brown or "Young Tom" Jennings. Both are men of education, and are kind to their boys. The master of Graham Place is especially popular among all those under him. In these respects, no one could stand higher than John Porter; but Kingsclere is a good deal out of the way of advantages for education, so necessary to a boy's advancement. I cannot say very much for the learning of Newmarket, now that Mr. Blenchley, the former schoolmaster, has laid aside his birch for the telescope, wherewith to spot winners.

I cannot understand how it is that we see so few Eurasian jockeys. The youths of this mixed race are naturally light in body, if not in head and morals, and their legs, as a rule, when young, are admirably fitted, to shew off a top-boot. Then, why don't more of them join the jockey brotherhood? After all, perhaps, the old idea is right, that a love of horses and a talent for riding has to be bred in a man. I believe in blood, "running blood," like that of Waxy, Pocahontas, Adventurer, and Hermit; "jumping blood," like that of Irish Birdcatcher and Cremorne. Old Jack Roberts remained for twenty years capable of giving any man in the world 300 out of 1,000 at the English game of billiards, and his son now does ditto. In acting, there were the Kembles and Robertsons of histrionic blood. In swimming, we have the Beckwiths descended from the old champion. Then, there's Tom Cannon and his sons. As to singers and musicians, their name is legion. I don't "hold" much with "blue blood;" for we know from physiology that the cerulean tint is obtained by an excess of impurity in that fluid.

A CHINESE DEFENCE OF PRAYER FOR RAIN.

The *Shih Pao*, in the course of a leading article, says:—

For these reasons, whenever foreigners hear of the officials praying and fasting to avoid calamities in seasons of drought, they cannot help giving vent to uproarious laughter and declare the uncertainties of drought or flood are the result of a lack of exactitude in Heaven's calculations, and it behoves the people to so prepare themselves that when an untoward change occurs in the seasons, they will not suffer from the effects thereof. But if they in times of peace should indulge in quiet ease, in seasons of drought should they wish to reverse Heaven's decree by means of prayer, we fear that rain will not come. And even if the elders of every village in assembled throngs should unite in prayer, it will be quite as profitless as 'broiling the witch in the sun.' Or even if children and the sick should bewail night and day, it will be quite as useless as 'roasting the idol in the sun.' The prudent man should exert his utmost to forestall Heaven's decrees and not trust to prayers, for of what use are they? If luckily their prayer are answered, the answer comes by chance; but if no response comes then they must await starvation with folded arms. Why not discard the utter uselessness of prayers and seek prudent plans for meeting calamities? Although, the custom of offering prayers is not practised by Westerns, yet it is indispensable to China. And why? Because the spirit of man and that of Heaven are capable of inter-communion; e. g. when King F'ang of the Hsiang dynasty prayed to the mulberry grove, the rains came; when King Cheng of the Ch'ou dynasty went out to pray at the eastern suburbs, the winds subsided and the rain ceased; the King of the State of Sung uttered an imprecation and the ill-omened star disappeared; Duke Liu adored the Heaven, and the winds returned, bringing with it refreshing showers. The river Han (near Swatow) was infested with rapacious crocodiles which feared neither the bow and arrow, nor the sword and javelin: Duke Han of the Tang dynasty wrote a malediction against them and exorcised them, and to this day they have not appeared within the inland waters. When Tang Wen-ching was Governor of Soochow, there was great dread of the evil influence of the 'Five Spirits.' He prayed to Heaven to exorcise them, and in one night not a trace of them was left. All the above events are recorded in history and will bear investigation. How can it be said, then, that prayers are not worthy of belief? All depend upon the sincerity and virtuousness of one's actions and motives, whether they can move the heart of Heaven to grant their prayers. If a ruler should fail to cherish benevolent feelings toward, and exercise a humane policy over, his subjects, and thus forfeit the pleasure of Heaven, in times of calamity, should he blindly hope by means of empty prayers to win the gracious ear of Heaven, there is no wonder that foreigners mock him.

While foreigners have no faith in prayers in times of drought, we have not heard that they have (better) recourse for bringing rain. Though the prayers of the Chinese rulers may be regarded as so much empty verbiage, yet if the suppliant is sincere and trustful in heart, his supplications will often be heard. Moreover, this custom of praying for rain has been handed down from great antiquity, and should the officials in seasons of drought fail to offer the usual prayers, the people would upbraid them, so that even though prayers may not move Heaven, they certainly conciliate the people.

As for prohibiting the slaughter of animals with the view of propitiating Heaven, we cannot well believe such a dogma. All the creatures of the animal kingdom were made by Heaven to subserve the purposes of man. Some, such as the ox and the horse, that are useful on the farm and for the purposes of war, are not eaten by man. In the case of the wild beasts, men either kill them and eat them, whenever possible, or else drive them to the wilderness and mountain fastnesses. But the domestic animals, like the duck, goose, sheep, &c., if they were not made to afford sustenance for men, what are they for? And how can men, by slaughtering and eating them, be offending against Heaven? The ancients, when they encountered any extraordinary calamity, relaxed their penal laws, took pity upon the orphan and the widow, supported the aged and the young, and thus rid themselves of the calamity. Their actions were based upon the principle of benevolence toward mankind. Posterity, while perverting this principle, have chosen to show mercy on the lower animals. What a mistake!

Mr. T.K. Gajjar has received the following letter from Sir Raymond West in reference to his Note on the Development of National System of Education:—"I have read with much interest and profit your Note on the Developement of a National System of Education for the Baroda State. Without being prepared to advocate all the details of what you propose, I can say that I have not yet had the pleasure of reading anything on the subject within the same compass more sound, suggestive, and symmetrical. If you can induce H. H. the Gaekwar to accept your principles and to get them worked out on an adequate scale by men of strong character as well as large attainments, you may confer an inestimable blessing on your countrymen and make Baroda the intellectual centre of India."

CHOOSING A NEW EMPRESS.

The interesting process of selecting the Queen Bee for the Chinese Empire is, according to the *Chinese Times* of the 3rd inst., not yet completed. After two inspections at considerable intervals, the number of candidates were educed to thirty-one, who are the daughters of Mandarins of the above fourth rank, and, of course, of Manchu extraction. These thirty-one young ladies were conveyed into the Palace on the night of the 27th ultimo, or rather in the early morning of the 28th, at two o'clock. They were entered in by the "Gate of the Southern Sea" which they crossed in six boats, and were conducted to the palace, which they reached at 3 a.m. A splendid banquet was then set before them, after which they were ushered into the presence of H. M. the Empress-Dowager by groups of four and five. It may interest the ladies to know that Her Majesty wore on the occasion an appricot yellow silk long dress, with a black velvet jacket. Each girl carried a tablet bearing her name and age, also the name of her father, banner, etc., which was presented to the Empress while the girl stood before her. After some interrogations, and in no few cases even monitory words for having continued to shave the fore-head, Her Majesty formed her opinion of the candidate, which, when unfavorable, was signified by handing the girl's tablet to one of the eunuchs with the order to present the rejected aspirant with a roll of silk. The girl with her silk was then taken back to her cart, never more to participate in the Imperial matrimonial competition. On the present occasion sixteen of the girls were released from further appearances at the Palace, to the joy, perhaps, of many who may consider the Imperial dignity dearly purchased at the price. The fifteen who were retained in the Palace spent the day there, while the Empress herself proceeded to Wan Shou-shan at 4 a.m. The girls have to present themselves to the Empress again on the third of next moon (6th November), when a fresh selection will be made, though not the final one, and no doubt a further number of them will be dismissed with a present, as on last Saturday morning. At the first selection the girls dismissed—a great number—received a yellow purse containing one shoe of exactly one tael of silver. At the second they received a silk handkerchief.

WOMEN VOTERS IN FRANCE.

A bill was presented on the 13th ult. in the French Chamber of Deputies by M. Ernest Lefevre in his own name, and in those of 159 other members, to grant to tradeswomen paying licences the right to vote at the elections of Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce. There is no country in the world, says a correspondent, in which feminine energy runs so much into business as in France, and no civilised country in which women, apart from equality of inheritance, are so slighted by the laws. Manners and usages, it is true, are in their favour. The peasant woman is always consulted by her husband about formal affairs, such as purchases, sales, and investments, and nothing is done without her sanction. In the political world ladies play a sovereign and wholly irresponsible part. They are too well off to realise how bad the law is, but in the world of trade and commerce the disabilities under which the Frenchwoman rests weigh heavily on her energies. She cannot be a witness to a contract or in any civil matter except a birth registration. When she is unmarried or a widow she finds that the judges of the Tribunal of Commerce, to whom she has occasion to appeal, are prejudiced in favour of her opponent, if he can vote for them.

In many ways the interests of tradeswomen suffer because they are not electors, not only of the *juges consulaires*, but of town councillors and deputies. Not long ago the fish-women of the Central Market were going to be turned out of their pavilion, which was built on purpose for them thirty years ago. The idea was to give it to a body of tradesmen who could vote and command votes. A great struggle took place, and it ended by the fish-women holding their ground. They are a most worthy class of women, brave, enduring, quick, and intelligent. It is not at all uncommon to to find among them women who have four or five pounds invested. Their opinion on the Budget would be better worth having than that of many electors of their class who too often vote as the publican tells them. I know an old lady who is and has been the managing partner of a very prosperous bank for 37 years. She tells me that her blood has often boiled at the civil disabilities under which she is placed, but that she never had time to join in any agitation against them. A great many business women suffer in the same way. The Republic has done as yet little for women beyond setting wives on an equal footing with their husband in the Divorce Court, creating high schools for girls, and opening certain departments of the Bank of France and the telegraph department at the Post-Office to female clerks and operators. Women's rights are more backward in France than in England, for three reasons: Political women are too powerful to wish for any change; fashionable women are too frivolous; and business women have too much to do to find time for agitating. Without the business women I cannot imagine what would become of France. She is a great power owing to the strength of character of a narrow circle. It is for the relief of this class exclusively that the Lefevre Bill is framed.

ST. JACOB'S OIL IN LIVERPOOL.—THE VERDICT.

(From *The Wigan Examiner*.)

Mrs. Ann Watson, boarding-house keeper, No. 49 Upper Pitt-street, recently told such a remarkable story to a newspaper reporter that we reproduce it in full:—"For a long time," she said, "I had been utterly deprived of the use of my feet—unable to walk on account of rheumatic troubles of long standing. I was attended by one of the most prominent physicians in Liverpool, who failed to cure, or even help me. I afterwards tried several remedies which are advertised to cure rheumatism, but found them useless, and became completely discouraged, feeling that I should never be able to walk again. I procured a bottle of St. Jacob's from my chemist, Mr. B. Cluett, 95 St. James-street, which I have used with the most happy results. I have since procured two more bottles from Mr. Cluett, which I have used, and the result is, that I can now walk as well as ever, and am in perfect health. I owe my return to health and my present happiness all to St. Jacob's Oil, which I shall never be without as long as I live."

Mr. Joseph Johns, of 16 Beacon-land, Everton, writes:—"I had been almost a constant sufferer from the most severe rheumatic pains in my back and hips. While I was in this most deplorable condition, a friend gave me a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil, saying that he 'knew of a case even worse than my own which had been cured by the timely use of the Oil." I began at once to rub the afflicted parts. Judge of my surprise, after suffering all these years, to feel the pains gradually but surely going away. By the time one bottle was used up I was a well man."

Mr. T. Bann, 45 Stonehill-street, Anfield, Liverpool, says: "I have tried St. Jacob's Oil for neuralgia, and the pain left me after one rubbing."

Mr. G.M. Young, 1 Sully-street, Grove-street, Liverpool, writes that the contents of one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured her of lumbago, after she had given up all hopes of ever being better.

Joseph Mitchell, of 59 Ashton-street, Liverpool, says: "After sitting up several nights suffering from neuralgia in the face and the worst sort of jumping toothache, I was induced by a gentleman who had himself learned that St. Jacob's Oil would conquer pain, to apply the same to my face and aching tooth. One application relieved the pain; a second and third completely drove all pain away. I now swear by St. Jacob's Oil."

It appears, also, that this remedy received no less than six gold medals during the past year at International and other Exhibitions.

Judging from the foregoing, the introduction of St. Jacob's Oil will, no doubt prove of incalculable value to the army of sufferers from such diseases as those enumerated, and the public will be indebted to the press for calling attention to its efficacy.

"Every now and then dark parts of India at which the Viceroy glanced in his recent speech are scared by the report that the Sirkar is on the search for a number of human heads with which to inaugurate some large public enterprise," says the *Englishman*. "It is something new, however," it proceeds, to find a *Gallakatta* scare cropping up at Singapore. The story seems to be the very same that we are familiar with in India. The Singapore Government was building a large bridge, and the story got abroad that some 1,000 heads were required to secure the foundations. The greatest alarm, it is said, prevailed among the lower classes of the native population of the town, and particularly among the Chinese.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

MONARCHISM IN THE ASCENDANCY.

Monarchists in France just now are enjoying more freedom of speech than has been the case since the overthrow of the last Napoleon. On Sunday, the 11th ult., the Royalists met for interchange of opinion in Paris and Marseilles, and of their deliberations the correspondents of a home paper send the following accounts:—

It is generally forgotten that the cradle of the French Revolution was not Versailles, but Romans, in the Dauphine. Attention was called to this fact on the 20th of July, when M. Carnot went to visit that old town. Soon after the President's visit to Dauphinois Royalists resolved as a set off against it to keep the centenary of the last meeting at Romans on the 10th November, 1788, of the Provence Assembly, or, as it formerly used to be called, the States of Dauphine. The province which gave the King's eldest son his title had in former times Home Rule. Dauphine, Brittany, and Provence were States having Governors, and for local affairs Legislative Assemblies, many privileges based on ancient customs, and a chief town in which there was a good deal of political, albeit purely provincial activity. At first when the Royalists were planning how to call attention to this form of Home Rule, and to contrast it with the splitting up of Dauphine into departments, it occurred to them to get up brilliant festivities, rich in local colour of a by-gone age, but when they came to study how to carry out their idea they found the people would not join in with them, and that the money would be thrown away to no electoral purpose. Finally, it was agreed that the celebration was to take the form of a Royalist Congress. Invitations were therefore sent to every part of France to secure the attendance of the heads of the old aristocratic families. The call was responded to in the spirit in which it was made. Since the Provincial Assembly of Dauphine met a hundred years ago, Romans never witnessed such a meeting of titled persons as that which assembled there yesterday. But whereas the noblemen of the Provincial Assembly of 1788 were men of progress and ardent supporters of the cause of liberty, those who gathered to Romans for Congress are in the main narrow reactionists.

LESSONS OF THE PAST.

The proceedings commenced with a solemn service in the Church of St. Bernard of the respose of the souls of the members of the last States-General of Dauphine. This church was chosen because its rector has been suspended for having insulted the Government. An Abbe Barnave, a great-grand nephew of Barnave, the Girondin, celebrated Mass. The Bishop of Valence gave the absolution. The Bishops of Aix and Montpellier attended as descendants of members of the last States General of Dauphine. Monsignor Cabrieres preached the sermon, in which he tried to impress upon his hearers that the Provincial Assembly of 1788 never meant to break with Royalty. He exhorted them to try and resemble its members in wisdom and public spirit, and he praised Monnier and Barnave. To the astonishment of all those who were not in the inner councils of the party leaders now at Romans, Monsignor Cabrieres said that if there was a revolution a hundred years ago it was because the monarchy and clergy had long been doing all they could to bring it about. It was the scourge of their sins against God in their irreligion and open scepticism, against themselves in their vices, and against the people in their creed and inexorable tyranny. Dishonest Ministers organized State robbery, and a vicious King never tried to stop them. When there was a virtuous King things had gone too far for him to be of any use except to expiate the sins of his family.

FRANCE EXCITED.

A hundred years ago, said the Bishop, all was perverted and corrupt, and the clergy was not a whit better than the Government. He concluded as follows: "France is agitated and nervous. Her impressionable nature impels her with astonishing facility to rush to whatever side promises her a saviour. She rushed in her misery towards the revolution, and then successively to a number of men who came up from its depths. She abandoned them later. She threw herself into the arms of restored Royalty, and after sixteen years went against it. Her nerves are now as excited as they have ever been within the century." Monsignor Cabrieres did not speak as a partisan of any sort of government. If he had not spoken in a church, three-fourth of his hearers would have disapproved of his words. After the religious service the Congress met to elect its committees. General Nugues was voted to the chair, and the Marquist de la Tour du Pin, the Marquist d'Aulan, and two others were appointed recorders. M. Gaillhard d'Ancel and the Abbe Barnave were elected Secretaries. There were 400 electors. Catholic Socialism was the burden of many of the speeches. A banquet was held in the evening, at which the Comte de Mun took the chair.

MONARCHY THE ONLY CURE.

At a Royalist banquet held in Marseilles on Sunday evening, the Marquis de Breteuil, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, delivered a speech in which he expressed his absolute conviction that the Monarchy alone could make France great and prosperous. After declaring his respectful attachment to the Comte de Paris, the speaker went on to say that the discontent of the public increased day by day. The nation, disillusioned, dissatisfied, and impoverished, charged Republicans of all shades of opinion with having deceived it, and demanded some change. Every one felt that change was near. The Conservatives had attempted to come to an agreement with the Moderate Republicans, but the experiment had failed. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that the Moderate Republicans were completely discredited in the country. M. de Breteuil expressed his pleasure at the agreement established between the different Conservative groups against the common enemy, which was the governing party. That party must first be dislodged, and the nation would then be called upon to decide as to the future. Referring subsequently to General Boulanger, the Marquis said that the name of that officer was the formula adopted by universal suffrage to condemn the present and to demand something else in the future. "We are not," he added, "the allies of Boulanger, but we watch his procedure without committing ourselves as to the future. It must not be forgotten that we have to pull down before building up." For himself, continued M. de Breteuil, he did not believe that the triumph of General Boulanger would lead to war. Europ had no doubt of the pacific sentiments of France, and the reigning Sovereigns would not take alarm. He felt sure that the elections in 1889 would give a majority to the Conservatives, and then the gratitude of the country would turn to the Monarchy, which would restore to France her old stability.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th Dec., as compared with the statement of the 27th Nov., 1888:—

	Nov. 27.			Dec. 4.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	51,49,638	15	0	51,49,638	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,57,11,236	11	3	1,53,72,563	8	11
Other Deposits	3,80,26,518	15	1	3,79,55,142	7	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,35,773	5	3	3,12,594	1	7
Sundries	11,35,058	13	6	11,99,801	2	9
Rs.	8,07,49,256	12	1	7,99,89,740	4	1
Assets.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	42,46,655	0	0	43,41,254	12	0
Other authorized Invtmts	61,09,157	0	0	62,12,132	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	88,75,164	7	9	81,02,864	4	8
Credits on do.	85,48,113	5	8	92,13,683	9	5
Bills discounted	2,83,03,235	14	5	2,86,96,051	5	6
Balances with other Banks	7,55,343	14	9	7,67,764	13	2
Bullion	22,746	9	3	23,011	13	3
Dead Stock	11,03,516	5	9	11,04,232	15	6
Stamps	9,936	15	0	11,028	4	0
Sundries	82,319	7	4	79,790	10	3
Cash at Head Office	91,19,336	7	3	71,62,991	12	3
Do. at Branches	1,35,73,431	4	11	1,42,71,934	0	1
Rs.	8,07,49,256	12	1	7,99,89,740	4	1

Narayen Nanoo, the young man charged with the triple murder at Dadur, will be brought up for trial at the Girgaum Police Court to-day.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, with the Maharani Chimnabai, and the Princes Fattehsingrao and Jeysingrao, and a large number of followers, arrived at Poona yesterday morning *en route* for Mahableshwar.

The usual monthly meeting of the Natural history Bombay Natural History Society will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms at 5 o'clock, when forty-one new members will be proposed for election and a paper will be read by Mr. W. E. Hart on "Branching Palms," contributed by Mrs. W. E. Hart.

"Nothing is more catching, apparently, than bad manners," says the Lahore paper, and it adds: "Following upon Lord Salisbury's objectionable refernce to Mr. Naoroji as a 'black man,' we find an English paper putting under the head of 'India' a paragraph relating to Mr. Gladstone's 'Visit to the Black Country'."

THE KING OF THE TIGHT ROPE.

The *Globe* publishes some further information in relation to the incomparable Blondin, whose experiences are narrated to an interviewer:—

To see M. Blondin performing in the Royal Aquarium with all the suppleness and go of youth, and with no jot of his natural force abated, one can hardly realise that he is the same man whom twenty-nine years ago the Prince of Wales watched with anxious interest as he carried his agent along the tight-rope fixed across the Niagara. "Thank God, it is all over," said the Prince, for he had considered the feat almost impossible. Twenty-seven years ago Charles Dickens was so fascinated by his performance at the Crystal Palace, on the 1st of June, 1861, that he devoted a long article to an account of it in *Household Words*. Yet although Blondin has passed his sixty-fourth birthday, no one seeing him only on the rope can detect any of the ravages of time. Wondering what a closer inspection would disclose I sought him out in his dressing-room after the performance was over. The room was a little confused, for, as he apologetically explained, the Queen of Beauty draws rather largely upon the resources of the building. I forgot all that, however, in the pleasure of shaking hands with the most modest and agreeable of artistes, who was in process of getting on his ordiordinary clothes in the presence of his son and his corteous manager, M. Paravicini. Years have made very little difference in him. Perhaps his figure is somewhat more substantial than in the days when, like Falstaff, he had a waist like an eagle's talon, and the lines of his face a little more rugged, while his complexion has lost of its freshness; but in all other respects he is unchanged. The very fact gave a direction to my inquiries, for the general impression is that as a class acrobats are a hardly used set of men who seldom attain patriarchal years, and since the days when Joe Grimaldi made his well-known joke about the boys in the Gymnase at Lyons, the future Tight-rope King, a little four-year-old boy, among them—"I don't object to the impressions; what I object to is the whacks being so hard"—Mr. Blondin has done a vast amount of arduous work in all parts of the world. Yet, in reply to a question as to his health, he said:—

"I feel as strong and well as ever I did, as long as my work is before me. When I stop for a time I get lumbago, rheumatics, and a host of minor ills; but they fly away as soon as I get my feet on the ropes again. The exertion and the excitement and the interest have become so much a matter of custom that they are necessary to my health. I am unwell only when I am idle."

"And how do you manage to keep up steam, M. Blondin; I suppose it takes a lot of food to supply so much energy?"

"Oh, no; nothing of the kind. I have never been a great eater. In the morning my invariable breakfast is a couple of eggs and a cup of coffee. After that I seldom take anything till my work is done."

"And when is that?"

"Sometimes, if I have two performances, one o'clock the next morning; but two performances are rather more than I ought to do. I always carefully avoid taking anything before I go on the rope. When they are putting up the apparrtus—a business I am always careful to superintend personally—I am often 24 hours without food of any kind, and I never feel any ill effects from the abstinence."

"Is that how you have kept your nerves so strong?"

"To some extent. But Frenchmen like me have naturally, I think, good heads for this sort of work. The majority of the artistes who break down early are accustomed to smoke, drink, and indulge in other excesses, which in time render them unfit to perform. I owe something, I think, to the temperate, regular habits I have uniformly observed."

"And you don't get unduly excited?"

"No, never to hurt myself; no more, in fact, than is necessary to make one do one's work with go and spirit. The most difficult feat I have tried—not crossing the Niagara on stilts—never hurt me in that way. That is partly due to the fact that, before attempting anything, I convinced myself that I could do it, and made all my preparations most carefully. Had it not been for that I could not boast, as I do now, that in the long period during which I have been before the public no accident has ever occurred to myself or any of my assistants."

"And have you to practise hard before a performance?"

"Not a bit. When resting I never look at a rope at all. It has happened occasionally that for six months at a time I have never done anything at all in the way of training or practice. At the end of the time when a new performance is announced I step on the rope without any preparation whatever, and feel as ready for it as if I had never left off."

"How do you amuse yourself when not performing?

"There are many things other than the rope that I know something about. My favourite game, for instance, is chess, and I am fond of music, and, as you may know, play a little on the violin. Then I read a good deal, particularly about agriculture and other interesting matters. I am also fond of horsemanship, and think a long ride one of my greatest pleasures. A fair amount of innocent enjoyment I find necessary to the maintenance of health.

"You must find it strange revisiting old places, M. Blondin?"

"Ah, yes! When I returned to America after twenty years of absence the people would hardly believe it was me. They thought I was dead. At Niagara, however, there were some of the inhabitants who recognised me again after that long period, and hosts of people flocked to the International to claim the privilege of old acquaintance. When I gave entertainments a notable exception was made in my favour. In America every tight-rope performer must have a net, but they allowed me to do without one. I could not do with a net, it would make me nervous."

"You carry with you many marks of appreciation," I remarked, referring to the gold medals which literally covered the breast of his coat.

"Yes; these are but a fraction of what I have received. That large one there is an exact copy, and the only one, of that presented to the Queen by the Crystal Palace Company in 1861. Here is a decoration from Spain. Those others are from Belgium, Niagara, Monte Video, Australia, and a great many other places."

"You have only some four weeks more at the Aquarium, I think. What are your plans after?"

"About Christmas time I give a series of performances in the Agricultural Hall, then I hope to go to Berlin, where I have not been for four years. It is not likely, I think, that I will visit America again; they have so few suitable places there for the performance."

Here I took my leave, for so much has been written about M. Blondin that I did not think it necessary to talk over facts which are well known, even though the public interest in them never becomes stale.

Lieutenant F. Tweddell, 35th Regiment (Sikhs), Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner in Assam.

The only question of importance discussed at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon was a proposal made by Mr. Kabraji to ask Mr. Stevens, the architect of the Municipal Office, to provide in his plans sufficient arrangements for lighting the Corporation Hall with the view to allow of meetings of the Corporation being held in the evening. The proposition was, however, subsequently altered at the suggestion of Major Martin into a simple request to the architect to include in his plans a provision for lighting the whole building. Several members were against the idea of holding the meetings in the evening, but a majority of the Corporation saw no objection to voting for the resolution in its amended form, as it committed them to nothing in particular. After this subject was disposed of, Dr. R. N. Khory brought forward a proposition asking the Government to hand over the entire charge of the maintenance and management of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to the Municipality. The transfer was asked for in accordance with a certain resolution of the Government on the subject. As the proposition found no seconder, it fell to the ground.

Notwithstanding the statements which are current in the daily papers, and the assurances of the Secretary of State for War, we are informed that the arrangements for the manufacture of the new magazine-rifle are still likely to be delayed for a time. The sealed pattern has still to be prepared, and this cannot be done until the various modifications which were alluded to by Mr. Stanhope have been carried into execution, and the result submitted for consideration of the experimental branch. And, after all, they may not be adopted. But before a definite pattern has been sealed no action can possibly be taken as to the manufacture of a service supply. It is now more than six months since the new rifle was produced by the Committee, and it seems a pity that the requisite modifications could not more rapidly have been carried out.

A TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

No touch of literary art, says the *Daily News*, could deepen the pathos of the simple facts of the loss of the brig Granite, of West Hartlepool, wrecked during the gale of Monday (12th inst.) in the attempt to make the mouth of the River Tees. A large crowd had assembled on the shore, watching the doomed vessel as she drifted helplessly towards the roaring beach. Suddenly there arose a shout of joyful relief, for the life-boat of the port, manned by a brave crew, was seen going out. But again and again, in spite of heroic efforts, the stout craft was driven back by the tremendous force of wind and waves. Hope revived when the Middlesbrough lifeboat, which had been summoned by telegraph, was discerned through the blinding spray bearing down to the rescue by the aid of two steam tugs; and all eyes strained anxiously to watch the endeavours to bring the lifeboat alongside of the wreck. The moment was a terrible one. The brig was now ashore and was rapidly breaking up; if a line could only be got on board all the precious lives might yet be saved; but again the fury of the tempest mocked all human efforts. Once the grappling almost coupled the lifeboat with the wreck; it fell only a little short, but that little sealed the fate of the unfortunate master and crew of the Granite. One of her men, stripping off his jacket, strove to swim to the lifeboat; but, tossed away upon a huge wave, he was seen no more. Then the crowd upon the shore were fated to witness the terrible spectacle of the dropping away of the crew from the wreckage, one by one, as each succumbed to cold and exhaustion. Ten lives in all, including the captain, who leaves a wife and family in Hartlepool, perished. A sorrowful sequel to this tragic story is reported. Miss Strover, an elderly lady residing on the spot, a sister of the Registrar of the Hartlepool County Court, was so overcome with grief at the sad spectacle that she dropped and died before she could be carried to her home.

DAILY EXPORTS—December 10.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—70 bales wool D Sasoon and Co; 31 bales wool, and 66 bales goats' hair, M Baboola; 100 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 250 cwts myrabolums, S Dossa; 110 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 8 packages woollen, piece-goods, Finlay Muir and Co; 299 cwts myrabolums, C Oomersee; 45 cases condiments, &c, M Poonjaji and sons; 55 bales wool, D Nagji.

Cy of Carthage s—90 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 400 bales cotton waste, G Mc Larren; 290 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 32 bales wool, S Doulatchund and Co; 2 bales silk waste, S Moodlier and Co; 33 bales wool, M Bhimji; 340 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Merton Hall s—8,997 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 4,030 cwts wheat, J C Bushley and Co.

St Fillans s—4,000 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co.

For London.

Horn Head s—15 bales skins, H K H Gunny; 140 cwts gum T Khetsey; 22 cwts gum, B Sajan; 80 cwts deer horn, W Poonja and Co; 80 cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo; 10 cases peacock feathers, R Datardina; 50 cwts cloves, D Tajinnee; 30 cases cardamoms, E D Sassoon and Co; 124 cwts oilmanstore, M Ladha; 274 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co; 17 bales skins J Purdhan; 877 cwts myrabolums, H Govindji; 110 cwts olibanum D Khimji; 15 bales hides and 50 cwts deer horns, W Gangaji; 83 cwts gum, D Chaganlal; 10 bales hides, E Gangji and Co. 21 bales hides, B Boga; 110 bales olibanum, D Ramji; 76 bales olibanum, J Anandji; 162 cwts cloves and 5 cases peacock feathers, G M Dharamsey.

K Hind s—12 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 7 cwts ivory C Aloobhai; 1 bale cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

For Hamburg.

K Hind s—3 cwts ivory C Martin.

For Glasgow.

Persia s—2 cases silk piece-goods T Gopallji.

For Antwerp.

Clan Murray s—147 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 108 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 75 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld.

For Dunkirk.

Queen Elizabeth s—3,250 cwts wheat, 650 cwts buffalo horns R Caderbhai.

For Marseilles.

Merton Hall s—3,000 cwts Momdaseed, 3,800 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros; 150 cwts cloves J L Kersten, 3,037 cwts copra 8,000 cwts gingelly seed R Caderbhai

Persia s—6 cwts gum J L Kersten; 700 castor seed E D Sassoon and Co.

For Genoa.

Baidaino s—300 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, and 1,000 cwts linseed, J L Kersten; 200 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co; 3,997 cwts linseed, 1,794 cwts rapeseed, and 12,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Naples.

D. Balduino s—2,000 cwts wheat, J L Kerston; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Trieste.

K Hind s—110 bales cotton T H Moore and Co.

For Hongkong.

Thislee s—200 bales twist S J David and Co; 85 cwts sandalwood N Nursee; 377 cwts ooplate M M Essabhai; bales twist 116 bales twist D Sassoon and Co.

Thibet s—640 bales twist, D Sasson and Co; 50 bales yarn, B R Mody; 100 bales twist, E Roordin and Co; 2,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 59 bales twist S Abhram.

For Kobe.

Thibet s—25 bales twist, G Shhbhagmull; 250 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, S Abhram.

For Yokohama.

Thibet s—30 cwts gum, 6 cwts aloes, 2 cases ivory &c, A H Joosub.

For Calcutta.

Kohimur s—148 bales cotton, B Hurdyall.

GOLD AND] SILVER.

The following are the Imports and Exports of gold and silver during the official year 1888-89:—

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of October, 1888.			
Imports	56,87,996	59,24,449	1,16,12,445
Exports	2,38,870	17,60,631	19,99,501
Net Imports	54,49,126	41,63,818	96,12,944
To the end of the month of Oct., '88 (Progressive.)			
Imports	1,51,12,236	5,31,70,922	6,82,83,158
Exports	16,43,377	89,17,674	1,05,61,051
Net Imports	1,34,68,859	4,42,53,248	5,77,22,107

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1888-89.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of October, 1888.			
Coin and Bullion received (Assay value)	13,57,847	48,15,172	61,73,019
Coined & Examined	16,89,011	51,09,026	67,98,037
To the end of the month of Oct., '88 (Progressive.)			
Coin and Bullion received (Assay value)	51,99,743	3,72,57,242	4,24,56,985
Coined & Examined	46,80,307	3,95,97,316	4,42,77,623

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 9th December, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·935
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·0
Dew Point	70·4
Relative humidity of Air	·751
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·1
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	72·9
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE. WNW. NW NNW. N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	197

* From midnight to midnight.

Two very deep soundings have been obtained by H.M.S. Egeria, one of the surveying vessels. Captain Pelham Aldrich, R.N., who was in command, reports to the south of the Friendly Islands the depths of 4,295 fathoms and 4,430 fathoms (about five miles), with a bottom temperature of 33·7 F. This is a greater depth by more than 1,000 fathoms than any hitherto obtained in the southern hemisphere. The three deepest soundings known are 4,655 fathoms (north-east of Japan), 4,561 fathoms (north of Porto Rico), 4,475 fathoms (south of the Ladrone Islands). The last sounding is only 45 fathoms deeper than the greater of the two depths now reported by Captain Aldrich.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain G J Baker, will sail to-day, for Cutch Mandvie, laden, and with 500 passengers.

THE B I steamer Busheer, Captain A Honoton, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, from Karachi, with a general cargo and 600 deck passengers.

THE s s Manitoba, 1,386 tons, Captain R G Warrick, arrived in port, on Saturday, from Barrow, laden with a cargo of railway iron. She is consigned to Messrs J Mackintosh and Co.

THE s s Hawkhurst, 1,537 tons, Captain T Robertson, arrived in port on Sunday, from London, with a general cargo and eleven passengers on deck. She is consigned to Messrs Graham and Co.

THE British steamer Saint Fillans, 2,008 tons, Captain E D FitzGerald, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from North Shields, with a cargo of 4,231 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE British India Persian Gulf mail steamer Arabia, Captain G F Simpson, cleared last evening, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr B A Dougherty, for Baghdad ; Mrs Brayson, Messrs H R Roome, J J R Mumling, W Foxton, and J A Coghlan, and armourer Sergeant Roberts, for Karachi ; Messrs Abdoola and Ahmed, for Bussorah ; and 77 deck for Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports.

THE British India steamer Kirbella, 1,458 tons Captain D Stuart, which arrived in port, on Sunday evening, from London via Karachi, laden with a general cargo, had the following passengers on board :—Surgeon General Walker, Captain J I Bonomi, Store-Sergeant Kelly Ord, Mrs Taylor and two Dept, children, Mr and Mrs Boylette, five children and two infants, Mr J J Taylor, Mr Kelly, six N C officers, 51 rank and file, Apothecary Rodrigues, and about sixty-four deck.

THE following is the list of passengers, per P and O s s Brindisi, Commander J P Hassall, which arrived in harbour yesterday :—From London.—Mrs Milsom, Mr Pattison, Mr Dyson, Surg-Maj Gray, Mr Sillifant, Mrs Sillifant, Mr Baines, Mr R A Bayne, Miss Shedlock, Mrs Macnee, child and ayah, Mr Proctor, Lt S W Stanton, Lt W H Mercer, Mr Romilly, Mrs Romilly, Mrs Gartside and child, Mr Haddow, Mr Sahabudin, Miss Greaves, Mrs Kitchen, Mr A A Conroy, Rev Baynham, Mrs Baynham, Mr Snugge, Miss Snuggs, Mr E Deasey, Miss Bell, Mr C Hall, Capt Gadd, Mr Wooldridge, Mr Grimshaw, Col Auchenleck, Mr Cavell, Mr Johnstone, child and infant, Rev Buchaman, Miss Mackay, Mrs Whitman and infant, Mr J K Crompton, Sergt Gray, Rev Martin, Mrs MartinMr Brunner, Mr Rawcliffe, Lord Doimer, Lady Doimer, and Miss Chevasse and maid. From Brindisi.—Mr Courage and Mr Randolph.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Persia......	2317	R. Hutchison ...	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Merton Hall	2618	J. Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
,, C. Murray..	1372	E. Worfolk	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Kerbella......	1458	D. Stuart	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Eden Hall ..	2373	S. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	N	Messageries Maritimes.
,, City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive ..	P	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Sorrento....	1775	F. W. Custon ..	Ibis	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Horn Head .	1558	M. R. Tompson.	2	J. M. Heyn.
,, Lombardy...	1571	C. F. Preston ..	4	P. & O. S. N. Co
,, D. Balduino.	3014	G. Dodero	6	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Sorrento (s)	Ouston......	Hull, Nov. 3.
10	St. Fillans (s)	Fitz Gerald .	N. Shields, Nov. 11.
	Brindisi (s)	Hassall	London, Nov. 15.
	Busheer (s)	Houston	Karachi, Dec. 7.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer St. Fillans, for Liverpool.
,, D. Balduino, for Genoa, Trieste, &c.
,, Sorrento, for Hull, Amsterdam, &c.
,, Ethiopia, for Calcutta and Coast.

The following vessels cleared yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, Simpson, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
,, Hindoo, Baker, for Cutch Mandvie.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVALS.
6 Cy of Edinburgh...Barham ....Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Hispania s ....Boothby......Liverpool, Oct. 31.

DEPARTURES.
Dec. 6.—Steamers Shahjehan and Belgravia.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
9 M Meanatchy, D S.. ...... Singapore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 8.

Channer, Surgeon Major, Bombay, from furlough, from England.
Unwin, 2nd Lt, Suffolk Regt, to join from, Mangalore.
Wilkins, Surgeon-Major, Marine Battn, on duty from Malegaon.

DECEMBER 9.

Cates, Dy Surgn Genl, Bombay, on duty, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 10.

Stuart, Surgeon Bombay, from leave, to Deesa.
Lugard, Major, R A, on duty, to Fort St George.
Roome, Lt 7th Bombay Cavalry, from language leave to Jacobabad.
Hefferon, Capt, and Qr-Mr, 8th Hussars, on duty to Meerut.
Walter, Lt Col, 8th Bengal Infantry to rejoin, to Darconda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant,
B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 11th, 1888.

1 The Corps will furnish a Guard of Honour at the Apollo Bunder on the 14th inst. at 4. p.m. Strength.—1 Captain, 2 Subns., 4 Sergts, and 100 Rank and File. Officers for Guard of Honour—Captain Freeborn, Lieuts Jefferies and T. English.

2 The Corps will parade, at an hour to be named hereafter, to line the streets on the departure of H. E. Lord Dufferin on the 14th Instant. Probable numbers to be rendered to Head-Quarters as soon as possible.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

3 The two troops will parade at 7 a.m. in Field drill order on the Kennedy Sea Face, this morning. Members are requested to be punctual.

4 The Bo. Light Horse will parade on Wednesday the 12th instant at 4 30 p.m. in front of the Gymkhana to form part of the escort for the most Honorable the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, from Victoria Terminus to Malabor point.

5 There will be Riding drill for Recruits on Saturday the 15th Instant at 7 a.m. at the Riding School. Plain clothes.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.

Bombay, December 4, 1888.

For the week ending 15th December, 1888 :—
1. Tuesday.—Gun-drill at the Town Hall, at 6-30 a.m.
2. Thursday.—Sword-drill at Head-quarters, at 9 p.m.
3. Friday.—Class-firing at Coorla. A train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (Bombay time.)
4. Saturday.—Company drill at the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. Helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members should make a point of attending this parade.
5. The Battery will not take part in the parade on Wednesday on the arrival of H. E. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, but will fire the Salute on Friday on the occasion of His Excellency's departure. Fall in at the Saluting Battery, at 4 p.m sharp. Helmets belts and swords.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt. and Acting
Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the bes LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS ; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

					Rs.
Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases,				by D. and W. Morice..............	240
Do.		do.	do.	by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.		do.	do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.		Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins.........	125
Do. Open Face		do.		by Tobias	75
Do.	Do.	do.	heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting		do.	do.	by do.	85
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones....................	85
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co................	55
Do. Crystal Face		do.	do.	by John Jones....................	75
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	35
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones....................	95
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by E. White	70
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones....................	60
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Bennett	30
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Benson	45

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BOMBAY, AND POONA,
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Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure o power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
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The OINTMENT called
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And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
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Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11 and 22s. each *Postage extra.*

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known or Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific n Cholera and Dysentery.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 [illegible]. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and [illegible]s. each. None is genuine without the words " Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

The Seven Cuticura Boys

THESE seven beautiful boys owe their beauty of skin, luxuriance of hair, purity of blood, and freedom from hereditary taint or humors of the skin or scalp to the celebrated CUTICURA REMEDIES.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible.

I think it my duty to inform you of the wonderful cure of psoriasis effected upon my daughter,—by the CUTICURA REMEDIES,—who had been suffering for nine years, and had been treated by many physicians without effect. I am thankful to say that, after using the CUTICURA REMEDIES six weeks, a complete cure has been effected. You are at liberty to use this for the encouragement of others, if you think fit.

F. PAMPHILON, St. Mary's Vale, Chatham, Kent.

I am thankful to say that my arms are completely cured of a skin disease from which I have suffered a long time, by the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

MRS. F. SMITH, West Meon, Petersfield.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts. ; RESOLVENT, $1 ; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

My little girl, aged three and one half years, who has been suffering from chronic eczema in a very severe form for the past two years, is now quite cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The parts affected were the face, neck and portions of the body, the irritation causing intense suffering. She attended a London hospital for ten months as a paying outpatient, but obtained no relief. During the whole of this time she could not be left alone a moment, as, in spite of having all the affected parts bandaged up, she tore them off and caused the blood to flow.

She was as much trouble when asleep as when awake, and it was necessary to hold her in the arms all night to prevent her rubbing her face on the pillow, which was sufficient to remove the skin. At last she got so bad that it was impossible to take her to the hospital. Her clothes when put on put her in a great heat, and caused lumps to come in her neck. We therefore decided to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was truly gratifying; in one short week there was a decided improvement which has since continued, and now she is the picture of health. No one who has seen her would believe that she presented the pitiable sight she did three months ago. Yours faithfully, C. D.

Full address of Messrs. F. NEWBERY & SONS.

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PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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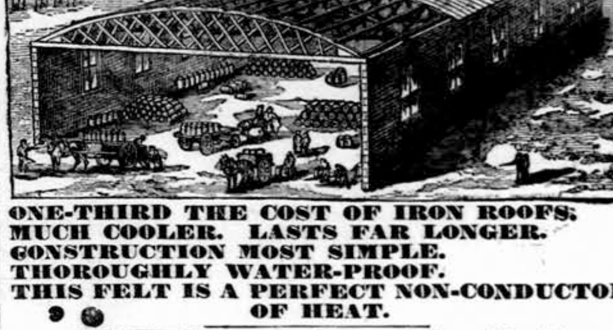

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NOTICES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE

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In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark
Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
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THE CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD
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BOUTELLEAU & CO.'S BRANDY.

Qualities are denoted by daggers 1 to 6 on the neck of bottle, and all have this label with autograph of the makers.

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SUPERIOR IN QUALITY TO ALL OTHERS.
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr. Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,

"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitiv Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"11, Newington-green London, N., May 16, 1887."

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

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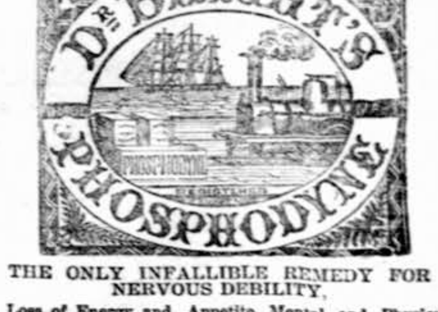

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia** Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. Ferré (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis,

Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,

Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,

Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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Are the best remedy.

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And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

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Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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In view of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES, Messrs. Favre-Leuba and Co. beg to remind the Public that the liquidation of the undermentioned articles still continues:—

MARBLE CLOCKS	... ... from	Rs. 30	to	300
OFFICE CLOCKS ...	... ... „	„ 14	„	60
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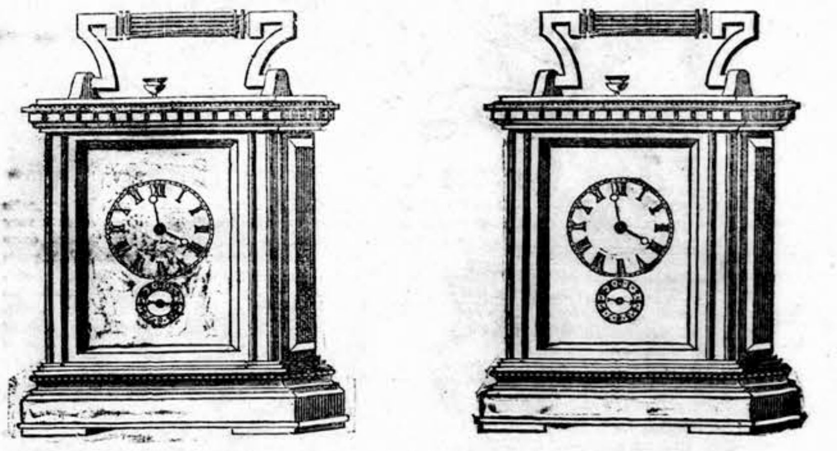
and a beautiful selection of GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, comprising articles too numerous to detail.

All these Goods are sold at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION, and intending buyers should hasten to seize an opportunity, which may not occur again for years, to purchase first-class articles at Manufactures price.



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63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SUITS AND DRESSES.

BOYS' EATON SUITS.

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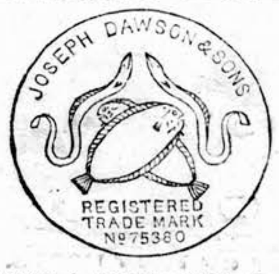
BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE
MEADOW STREET

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

DAWSON'S BOOTS.



Messrs. JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS of 23, London Wall, London, Wholesale and Export Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, beg to call the attention of the Public to the fact that they have now entirely discontinued the use of their usual Stamps and have registered the above Trade Mark, with which their goods are now being stamped.

DAWSON & SONS MAKERS 23 LONDON WALL LONDON

DAWSON & SONS MAKERS 23 LONDON WALL LONDON

N.B.—In no instance will the old stamps be used again.

THE NEW PERFUME.

No. A 1.
THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co
EXTRA-CONCENTRATED
Crab-Apple
BLOSSOMS
New Bond St London

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

Under the title **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** The Crown Perfumery Co. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this **"Crab-Apple Blossoms"** scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the Crown Perfumery Company, of 177, New Bond Street, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Wishing to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity and that of the lowest quality), I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY, for INDIA and CEYLON, of

MESSRS N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,

CELEBREATED MANUFACTURERS OF

ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

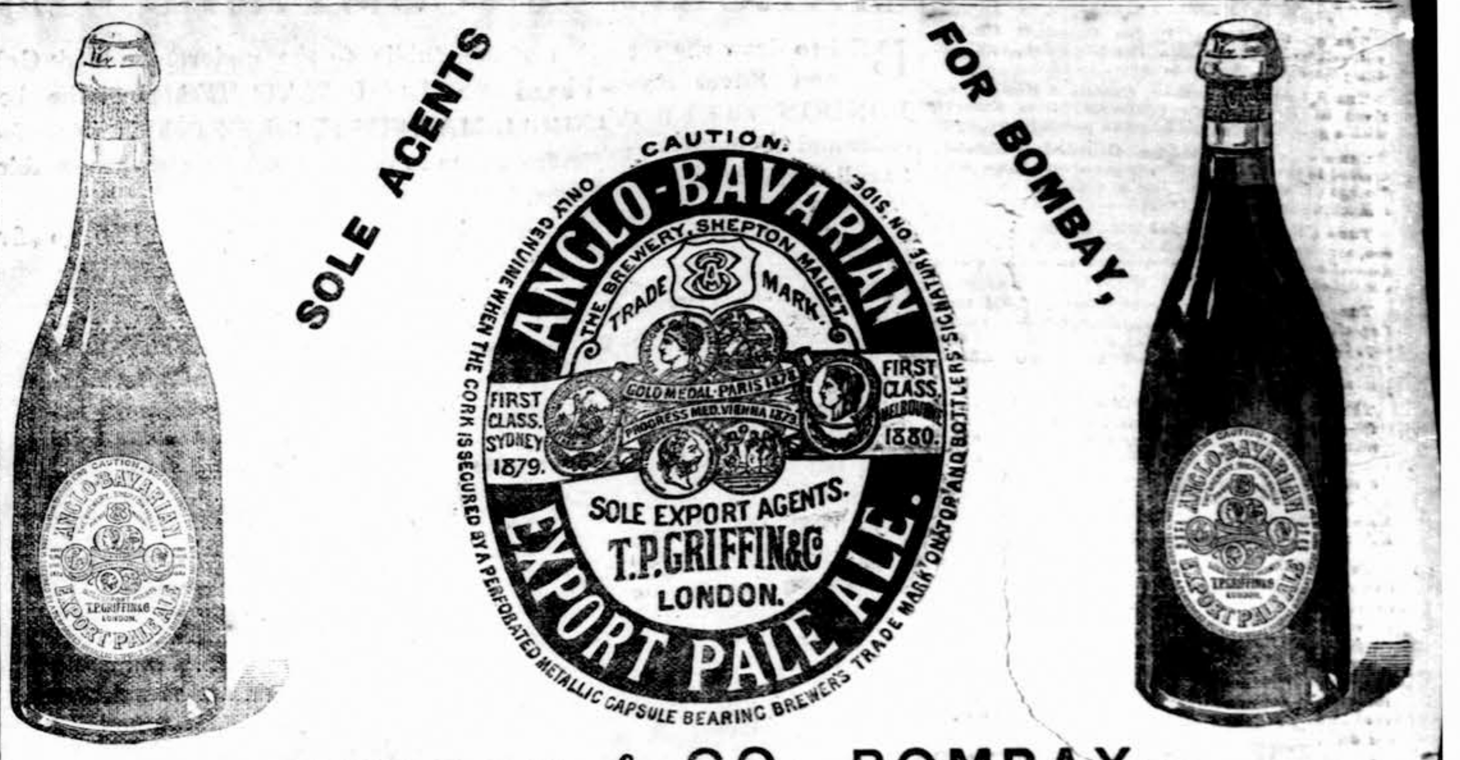
and I am now importing, by every alternate Mail Steamer, their finest brands only, viz.—

"SUPERFINE,"	per Tin Box of 100	... ...	Rs. 4
"FINE"	„ „	... ...	„ 3

The above two brands of Cigarattes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own superintendence, in Cairo specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.


SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
CAUTION.
ANGLO-BAVARIAN
THE BREWERY, SHEPTON MALLET
TRADE MARK
FIRST CLASS. SYDNEY 1879.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878
PROGRESS MED. VIENNA 1873
FIRST CLASS. MELBOURNE 1880.
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS.
T.P. GRIFFIN & Co
LONDON.
EXPORT PALE ALE.
ONLY GENUINE WHEN THE CORK IS SECURED BY A PERFORATED METALLIC CAPSULE BEARING BREWERS TRADE MARK ON TOP AND BOTTLERS' SIGNATURE ON SIDE

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

This Ale combines the essential properties of the best productions of Bavaria and Burton-upon-Trent, and is strongly recommended for its purity and tonic qualities. Although exhilarating, it does occasion the headiness produced by drinking ordinary malt liquors, and is remarkably free from acidity.

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LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

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BOMBAY.

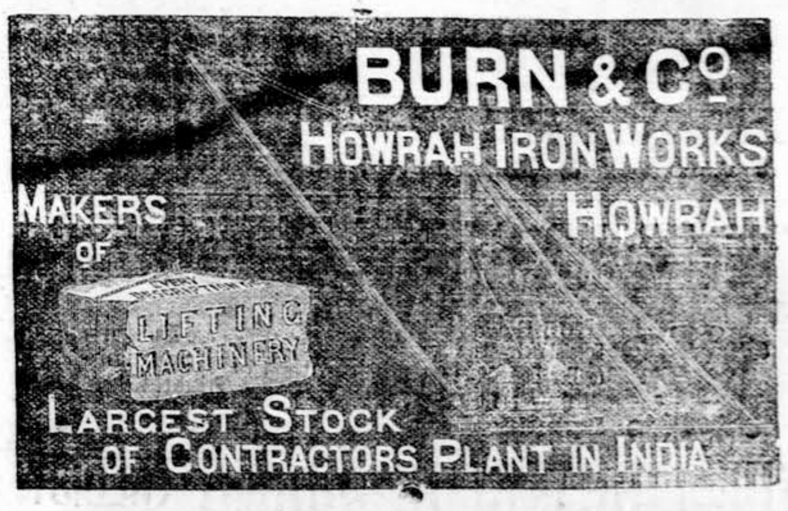
LAMPS, LANTERNS.

STORMPROOF AND **PUNKAHPROOF.**

Just landed, a splendid consignment of FAIRY LAMPS and a beautiful and large assortment of PAPER SHADES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and descriptive PRICE LIST, showing a beautiful and varied selection of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., especially suited for use in India, fitted with the best Burners and with the best and latest Patented Improvements, is now ready, and will be forwarded free by post on application.



PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!

HOCKINS

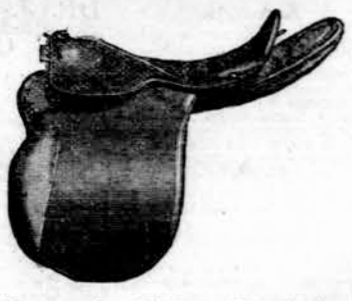
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

SADDLES FOR DISTRICT USE.



These Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc. etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,
BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

Are universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are Facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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